New Themren

ave uttered, are the sentiments of a slave bolde

f one too, whose interests are peculiarly those n country in which he lives. He has examined this ect in all its bearings, and he unhesitatingly proes an early and combined operation of the states he general government, essential to save the con rom progressive debility and premature decay,

THE GATHERER.

A HOLY LIFE. It is to be feared that few are disposed to give the

rious regard to the little duties and circums

life, which their important bearing on the characteristics

not set the same edifying example in private, nor sufficiently watch against temptations to petty slander

peevishness, and indolence. His worldly acquan-tance will judge him by these trivial events; and for

"What do ye more than others?" and see them dray from his conduct motives for their own neglect of reagion. Thus will the young convert judge him; and how must the conscience of this inexperienced pilgram and the shades of discouragement through his inconsistency he must listen to the taunting sneer

around his Christian path, by the wanderings of li

brother. By this rule, will the Saviour himself pronounce sentence on his character; for in that solemn prophetic history which he has left us of the proceed

ings of his tribunal on the judgment day, we do by

nd that hose on the left hand receive their dreading

doom because they had openly profaued his name, given themselves up to outrageous wickedness, by merely for neglecting those wants of mankind, which

merely for neglecting those wants supplying. Nevery day brought opportunities of supplying. Nevery day brought ones welcomed to the abodes

bliss, because their zeal had incurred the sufferings

martyrdom or had prompted to the sacrifice of life, or fortune, or ease, for religion; but because they a conscientiously performed those little acts of kindra

and charity which their fellow men needed; had go

On the other hand, how lovely that character

which religion regulates the whole life, and descen

to the minutest actions. What a fine imitation of our

Saviour's life! What a beautiful exemplification of

the precepts of our religion! If any thing can sent

nome to the heart of the worldly man a conviction of

his folly, it is this living, present reproof, a holy life

This godlike superiority will portray in burning cha

ciple. Such a one is the fountain of the encourage

ment and rejoicing to his fellow Christians. Even the

angels of heaven, at the sight, must tune their harp

in triumph this noble trophy of renewing grace. The saviour himself, clothed in the glories of Divinity,

shall be his friend in life, and grant him at last a mor

abundant entrance into his kingdom of everlasting

EFFECTUAL CONVERSION.

Archbishop Leighton, speaking of conversion,

his commentary on 1 Peter iv. 2, says-" Half a re-

formation in a Christian turns to his prejudice, it is

only best to be thoroughly reformed; not to live one

half to himself and the world, and as it were, half to

God; which in reality cannot be. The only way is

to have all sacrificed together; and to live to no lust but altogether, and only to God. Thus it must be.

There is no monster in the new creation, nor half new

INTERESTING

Extracts from the Seventh Annual Report of the Al-

bany Sunday School Union.

remove from us one of our teachers by death. She fell indeed in the spring of life, but we trust she was ripe for heaven. Her life was short, but she live

long enough to give her heart to God, and cheerfull

When she stood on the verge of eternity, and from thence, perhaps, perceived some glimpse of the glory

tal soul, and used her expiring breath to exhert Sua-day school teachers to be faithful to the souls commit-

admitted into our school at its first commencement; in

within, she then saw more fully the value of the imp

A little girl of the name of Jane W-

secrate her time and her talents to his service.

"Since our last report, it has pleased Providences

creature: Either all, or none at all!"

to a loftier note of praise to the Redeemer, and receive

acters the guilt of sin and the value of Christian prin-

around in humble obscurity to sooth the pange

sickness, poverty, and misfortune.

happiness and rest.

ted to their care.

Often have I been pained, to see a Chri tian, zealous, liberal and conscientious in public li No. 6.

# ZION'S HERALD.

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FOR ZION'S HERALD.

# ESSAYS ON HOLINESS.

ESSAY VIII .- CONCLUDED.

5. Art thou sensible of thy depraved, needy, helpless state; and doth thy soul vehemently desire to be made clean? Dost thou say,-

" My veh'ment soul cries out, opprest, Impatient to be freed;
Nor can I, Lord, nor will I rest,
Till I am sav'd indeed?"

Then, by the grace of God, I will show thee by what ways and means thou mayest draw nigh to God, and receive the desire of thy heart.

we know is wrong, or concerning which we doubt, whether it is sinful; in either case, our conscience is defiled, our understanding darkened, our confidence in receive the desire of thy heart. 1. Reading, and digently searching the scriptures, will help thee much in following after holiness. haps thou wilt say, I do this now. If so, continue what duty is,-we should consider deeply, read, contherein, and God will teach thee by his word. But is there no remissness, no inattention or carelessness, no prayer; and then follow the best light we have. If room for improvement in this duty? Other books may be useful, if they are well written, and adapted to thy state; but choose them that are the most evangelical state; Dut choose them that are the most evangenear in doctrine, deeply experimental, and closely practical: it with our might.

1. Do it immediately, as soon as be careful, however, if thou art fond of reading, to avoid excess, that the mind be not cloved. Especially, read the best writers on boliness: they will enlarge thy neglecting it; meditate also, on the power of ger of neglecting it; meditate also, on the power of welcome, pathiu, or disagreeaue to nature your duty. God, which is able to save to the uttermost, on his may be, instantly go forward therein, and do it with goodness, which disposes him to do it,-and on his your might. Great peace and victory will reward truth, which is pledged in many promises. How then canst thou doubt? Wilt thou rest without this great blessing? Rest, properly speaking, thou canst not; for sin will always make thee restless and unhappy. Wilt thou remain without it? O that my exhortation and inquiries may find some avenue to thy inmost soul. 3. The ordinances of the Lord's house will help thee, if thou rest not in them, nor look to them, but look in and through them to God, who alone car deliver thee. Perhaps thou hast been remiss, and pleaded, -I am not worthy. No, thou art not worthy, and never wilt exhort you furthermore, not to shun any cross which more wilt thou advance towards that purity, which seal of the gospel covenant, water baptism, I conjure longer. Hast thou habitually or occasionally turned

provided thou art an attentive and fruitful hearer.

How many stay away from the house of God, "because

it is a mile or two distant, -there will not be many

clothes are poor, their business drives them, their

friends will not like it if they go,-the minister is

too slow,—has an impediment in his delivery,—is un-

popular, too plain and blunt, too mean and rustic, or

and skilful is a cold heart in making excuses, which would not keep a sot from the tavern, a rake from the

ball room, or a faithful Christian from public worship

Excuses against hearing that gospel, which is ordained

to be the power of God to salvation! But, pious read-

er, go thou diligently to the house of prayer, and there thy God will meet and bless thee. 5. Confer with ho-

y people on the subject of holiness. They will say many things to assist and encourage thee in the heav-

enly way. If thy minister is orthodox and pious, fail not to open thy case to him. God hath set him a

watchman and shepherd over thee. The more deeply

devoted and sensible among the brethren, may also help thee, by some word of advice or instruction. Yet

if thou trust in man, or lean upon thy brethren, rather than Christ, they can do thee no good. A staff will

help thee in walking; but if thou rest thy whole weight

pon it, it may not sustain thee, and thou mayest fall. Therefore, however dear, or useful, the children of

od may be, trust thou in the Lord alone: he sees thy

will appear for thee. 6. But dost thou fast? Man objections and carnal reasonings lie in the way of thi

fasted. Even heathers have more zeal in this particu-ar, than many Christians. The Jewish pharisees fast at twice a week the results of the results of twice a week the results of the res

twice a week,—the papists often fast in a rigorous anner,—the Mohammedans fast, or abstain greatly

moon to another,—and the pagans som tise austerities excessively severe, superstitious and

ring mind, and if thou persevere, in due time h

ung, unlearned,-speaks too loud, too low, too fast,

nice and fine in his dress,"-&c. &c. How ready

re,-the weather is cold, hot, wet, windy,-their

process of time she brought her two brothers along with her; she was taught by her teacher, that when she arose in the morning, keeping her through the night, as well as implore his protection for the ensuing day; and to con mit herself, to his keeping through the silent watches of the night It appears that she continued to follow the direction of her teacher till, strange as it may appear, she was prevented by her father, who upon observing her and her brothers kneel down at their bedside to commit faithful, and increases thy alienation from God. The themselves to the care of their heavenly Father, per prejudices of education, involuntary ignorance, errors emptorily forbade them to do so any more. The chi and mistakes about these ordinances, God may wink arose and went; and from that time was under the at; but dost not thou sin against thy own conscience disagreeable necessity of discontinuing her religion against much light and knowledge, when thou negexercises until her privileges were restored to her Receive, then, this outward baptism, the interfering hand of providence, owing to the falif thou hast never received it, as a seal of the new covlowing circumstance. Her father became sudden enant, and an emblem of that inward baptism, whereof indisposed; and convinced, as he then was, that I thou hast, in some measure, been made a partaker, and was without God and without hope in the world, in the which thou needest much more abundantly. Go to thy agony of his mind he called upon his children to pray Lord and Master's table, discerning, believing, and for him. Little Jane came weeping to his bedside, and said, 'Father, when I wished to pray for you, you realizing that the bread and wine are emblems of his body and blood, broken and shed for thee, that thou would not permit me, but I will pray for you as well as mightest be justified, sanctified, and glorified. I can.' She accordingly knelt down and prayed for Hearing the word, especially if it is dispensed clearly her father. This anecdote needs no comp and faithfully, will further thy soul towards boliness,

## THE HOUSE OF A WEDDED PAIR.

----

There is a place on the earth, where pure joys are unknown; from which politeness is banis given place to selfishness, contradiction and half veiled insults; from which the attention is diverted through associations that are prejudicial to fidelity and the tenderest affections-where remorse and inquiet, like fories that are never weary of assailing, torment the in-habitants. This place is the house of a wedded pair

who have no mutual love, nor even esteem. There is a place on earth to which vice has no entrance; where the gloomy passions have no empire; where pleasure and innocence live constantly togeth er; where cares and labors are delightful; where every pain is forgotten in reciprocal tenderness; when there is an equal enjoyment of the past, the presen but of a pair who in wedlock are lovers still.

There are four good mothers, of whom are often horn four unhappy daughters. Truth begets Hatred; Prosperity, Pride; Security, Danger; and Familia

Always be ready to do an act of kindness when you can do it consistently with all your other obligation. And always do it cheerfully, gladly, without a will face or an apology. But let those you oblige see all feel that you take delight in serving them. make you many friends-many who will be ever real

## "DO SOMETHING."

I have often had occasion to observe, says Mr Cecil, that a warm blundering man does more for the world, than a frigid wise man. A man who gets into the habit of inquiring about properties, and expediences, and occasions, often spends his life without to ing any thing to purpose. The state of the world such, and so much depends on action, that every thing seems to say to every man, "Do something!" do it," "do it!" neglect fasting, Hence they have a feebleness and faintness of spirit,—get few victories over themselves, are self-indulgent, self-willed, self-righteous, and self-blinded. Our Lord says, "This kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting." Probably this is the reason why many are slaves to themselves, carnal, un-If nature frets and is impatient, fast and pray till na-

many difficulties and discouragements, thy prayers bly, sincerely, and believingly, thou prayedst, the more speedily would the Lord answer, and all thee with the ost: "for if ye being evil, know how to give

good gifts to your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father give his good Spirit, (in all his sanc-tifying fulness,) to them that ask him. 6. As the same means of grace are to be used, whether we are seeking perfect love, or an increase and establishment therein, f so the same moral duties; are to be performed in both cases. Art thou in pur

> to believe is our duty; or if we do any thing, which God abated, and our advancement in the divine life, Per- materially hindered. When we are at a los to know we are diligent and sincere in this course, we shall be led into all essential truth. But as we must omit no duty, so whatever our hand findeth to do, we must do

views of the nature, excellency, importance, and necessity, of that blessed work. Always read devoutly. Our happiness is to be sought in God alone; in doing Frequently pause, and lift up thy heart to God, that the influence of his Spirit may enable thee to understand, receive, and improve the truth. 2. Meditate, think happy as it is possible for mortals to be, and in this way closely, on thy fallon state;—the partial nature of thy attainments in grace,—the necessity of an entire recovery from thy moral disease,—the practicability of other way, will not promote, but absolutely hinder our attaining this perfect health of soul,—the evil and dan-true happiness. Therefore, my brethren, however unwelcome, painful, or disagreeable to nature your duty

> tempted or inclined unto: whether to gratify your bodily senses unduly, to regale your fancy excessively, or to give your imagination unholy latitude, in all these things, self must be denied: the eyes, ears, taste smell, touch, and the correspondent senses of the mind must be restrained, be under a holy, gospel discipline our eye must be single to the glory of God in all things, whether we eat, or drink, or whatever we do. 7. In the pursuit of holiness, Christian brethren,

your labor. And whatever sinful indulgence you are

be, considered in thyself. But the more diligently God may lay upon, nor any sacrifice which he may rethou usest the ordinances, with humility and faith, the quire of you; for crosses and sacrifices, as means of prepares for heaven. If thou hast never received the quicken us, if we submit to them, or to the hand of God in them, in a resigned and faithful spirit. The thee, in the name of God, neglect his ordinance no longer. Hast thou habitually or occasionally turned Mediator, High Priest, and Captain of our salvation. thy back on the holy eucharist; every such neglect is The innumerable multitude of saints in beaven, seen a witness against thee, that thou art unholy and un- by St John, went there through great tribulation.

" Shall we be carried to the skies On flow'ry beds of ease; While others fought to win the prize, And sail'd through bloody seas?"

Certainly not. If we would reign with Christ, we to take up, sacrifices to make, and trials to endure some lighter, and others heavier; some greater, an others less. Herein our will is to be denied, our old nature mortified and crucified. However painful grievous, and trying, these crosses, sacrifices, and trials, are for the time being; the effects which always result from them to the faithful, are blessed indeed. No pleasant and agreeable dispensations are so sanctiin earnest and incessant prayer! Effects these, which must be brought about by some means; and infinite wisdom sees that the means above named are eligible, the best calculated to produce the above ef-Except a man deny himself, (said our blessed Lord,) and take up his cross and follow me, he cannot be my This is the way of salvation; and there is no other. What say you then, beloved brethren; will you walk in this way, or not? In other words,— Will you go to heaven, or not? for there is no going there in any other way. In the name of the Lord Je sus, I exhort you that are his disciples,-deny yourselves and take up your cross, faithfuly and co ally: so shall you be perfected in holiess. The Indian compared the cross, while he was looking at it, to indwelling sin doth faith remove! They a bag of sand; but after he had taken it up, to a bag away at once, and swallowed up as in the de of feathers. We generally find the cross lighter than it appears in prospect. And as all our crosses, sacrifices, temptations, afflictions, and trals, are wisely and kindly adapted to our strength, by our heavenly Father, we should take them as from his hand, and improve them as his gifts, with all humility, submission, and patience: so will they abundantly accelerate our progress toward evangelical purity.

8. Man was made for society; and has a social ca-

pacity and disposition. We are capable of assisting each other greatly, not only in things domestic, tem-poral, and political, but also in matters of religion. Hence, as before stated, if we are seeking perfect holiness, it may be of essential advantage to us, to confer with the most sensible and spirital Caristans that we

But many professed disciples of the cross, utterly eglect fasting, Hence they have a feebleness and aintness of spirit,—get few victories over themselves, person more or less devoted to God, than he really is. holy believers. Let those who are such, begin to fast. that heavenly flame in their souls, they will delight to instruct and encourage you, in pursuing the same blessed fulness. Sanctified souls have a mighty faith ture is conquered. Fast as much as your health and occupation will allow. Deny your own will, and never eat or drink, in any kind or quantity, but for health and sold state a special interest in your case,—if the Spirit gives The papers will be forwarded to all subscribers until a request is made for their discontinuance.

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General Agents.

Rev. James Keyts, St. Louis Missouri. hear nothing which encourages or helps you; never-theless, you should not faint and give up the pursuit of for perhaps you had a wrong opinion of those to whom you applied, -or they might not perfectly understand your case,—or you did not understand them,
—or you leaned upon, and trusted it man, and God saw fit to balk your expectations, that you might deon himself alone. At any rate, be not discouraged; for "If you ask, you shall receive, if you seek

9. But it may be, my brethren, you do not yet sufficiently realize the importance and efficacy, of that suit of sanctification,—thou must seek it in the path of obedience; not for good works, but in them. If we omit any thing which we know, or have good reason breath of the soul. The more freely we breathe, the better will our health be. In anothersense, it is the language of the scul, telling the Lord our wants and listresses: to this language his ear is always attentive. It is not now and then saying a prayer, which our hearts do not feel; or when we happen to feel a little quickened, praying for sanctification a few times, and that without much conviction for it, that will dispose necessary, most, if not all believers, would soon be wholly sanctified. The constant looking, exruest praying, patient waiting, vehement longing, panful wrest ing, unutterable groans, and deep agonies, which pre from the supine, indolent, yawning desires of a cold heart. Come then, brethren, bestir yourselves. God will help, and sanctify you wholly, if you are in ear-nest, and pray importunately. Remember Jacob. How he wept, and made supplication to the angel! All night he wrestles, and is resolved on victory, at all "Let me go, for the day breaketh;" Man, who afterwards died for our sins, "I will not let thee go, except thou bless me?" says the resolute suppliant. Importunate prayer prevails, Jacob is blessed. And you, my unholy brethren, rather spend your last breath in gasping out a prayer for holiness, than remain polluted and filled with indwelling sin. How can you be too vehement, if patient in waiting, for an answer to prayer? You may claim sanctifica tion as yours, through the purchase and promise of Jesus Christ. Have you ever understood, (in the only

way it can be comprehended, viz. by experience,) the following language:-"My heartstrings groan with deep complaint, My flesh lies panting, Lord, for thee; And every limb, and every joint, Stretches for perfect purity?"—

If you are seeking perfect holiness, pray for it earnest ly; as earnestly as you can, every time you approach the throne of grace. Intermix this with all your petitions. If you set apart three or seven times in a day, to pray for this blessing particularly, and send up ejacyou will not weary the Lord with your importunity. Let your heart say,—

"I cannot, Lord, nor will I rest, Till I am say'd indeed." Perhaps you may add,-

"Restless, resign'd, for thee I wait, For thee my veh'ment soul stands still." 10. Above all, remember the vital importance of faith. An eminent Christian | observes: "If we could seek after sanctification a thousand years, without faith, we should not find it." "Without faith it is impossible to please God;" because he hath ordained this as the only way of acceptance, and the grand means which we receive justification and sanctification. Therefore I must, in the last place, exhort the Christian reader to believe; for on this point, will success in seeking ultimately depend. Therefore, believe thy self into the possession and enjoyment of all the grace thou seekest. It is true, the evidence of faith, which is the power to believe, is of God; but this thou mus these break down our self-will, mortify and crucify our pride, wean us from the world, and drive us to God, in earnest and incessant prayer! For the self-will in the self-will cy and love, resigning thyself wholly, all that thou hast and all that thou art, into his mighty and gracious hands. Consider sanctification as made sure to thee, "No cross, no crown"-says William Penn. by the purchase of Christ's blood, and the immutable es in his word. If thou hast sought it diligently and struggled hard for it, now receive it by simp faith, in the atonement and promises. Anticipate it; yea, take hold of it at once;—take all that God offers thee:—hold it fast, though at first thou hold it with a trembling hand;—hold it as strongly and steadily as thou canst. Thou art indeed unworthy of all this mer-cy and goodness; but Christ is surety for thee, and he is worthy: he hath died for thee, and therefore thou mayest believe and be saved. O what mountains of indwelling sin doth faith remove! They are carried sea. These mountains removed, God fills the soul, which they filled. He is now, All in all! His love possesses every thought; absorbs the whole mind; consecrates the spirit, soul, and body. This love will continue with us, if, after having given up ourselves the Lord, we never take back any part of the offering. This is the kingdom of God within us: perhaps, my reader is now within one step of entering therein, or having it set up in his heart; and that step may be faith. I will conclude this exhortation, therefore, by entreating thee to venture on Christ; venture on him now, venture with all thy heart, give thyself wholly to him, and he shall save thee to the utterm

§ See Sest. 5. T See Sect. 5. | Mrs. Mary Fletcher

Burgess, a non-conformist, was preaching upon you may form too high, or too low are estimate, of the understanding and piety of good n.en. Mortals are

Rev. Joseph Benson. † See Essay 7 Sect. 7. † Sect. 9.

Burgess, a non-conformist, was preaching upon Job's "Robe of Righteousness." "If," said he, "any would have a suit for a twelvemonth, let him repair to Monmouth-street; if for his life time, let him apply to the Court of Chancery; and if for all eternity, let him put on righteousness."

### MISCELLANY.

PCR ZION'S HERALD.

"O God, my inmost soul convert, And deeply in my thoughtless hea Eternal things imprese."

How justly is the admonition of scripture giver Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou know out what a day may bring forth." Death, relentle leath, spares neither sex nor age, but is co making ravages among the old and the young, blasting the tenderest hopes, and cutting off the fondest expec

A few weeks aga, a lovely, interesting friend mine, was in health, enjoying the society of dear friends. She had almost every thing this life could afford, to make her happy. Acouly sister, and one of the derest of mothers, were her constant companion derest of mothers, were her constant companions. A husband too, who doted upon her, was anticipating wish; while she endeared herself to them by every act of sisterly affection, of filial gratitude, and of con jugal love and tenderness. Ah! little did they think the destroying angel was on his way, so soon to inter rupt their earthly bliss, by removing by death this almost idol of their hearts. Yes, dear as she was to them, she must go. A mortal disease had fastened upon her vitals, and her friends endeavored, in vain to detain her with them longer.

How natural the inquiry, how did she feel when drawing near to the world of spirits: Thanks be t God, although death is indeed the king of terrors t the impenitent, the Christian can say in view of it, Odeath! where is thy sting? O grave! where i thy victory?" Through all her sickness, she manifes ted the most perfect resignation to the will of heaven and was a pattern of patience in the most excrucial ing suffering. Having chosen God for her portion while in health, the Saviour was precious to her soul moments, she found him faithful to his promises, for he was going with her through the dark valley of the shadow of death, supporting her in the agonies of dissolving nature.

I saw this lovely, interesting Christian die, and the prayer of my heart was, that my last end might be like

How excellent is the religion of Jesus. What else but religion could have made her willing to close her science and his God, with which, in general, so hu-eyes for ever on objects so dear?—especially, to leave man tribunal has a right to meddle. But in the delovely babe, a few weeks old, who would so much need its dear mother to watch over its tender years? Her sensibility was not blunted-but as she had given her own heart to God, and now, as it was the will of her heavenly Father to take her to himself, she was willing to leave all in his hands; and, filled with joy and peace in believing, she rejoiced to go, and be for with her dear Redeemer.

O! who will be so unwise as to be indifferent to their dearest interest? Nothing else but'a consciousness of God's favor, a well grounded hope for eternity, can support the soul just launching into the world of None can doubt this who witness the agoni of the dying-the INDESCRIBABLE LOOK .- Let us then regard the solemn injunction of the Saviour, "Be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye think not, the

FROM THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER. THE MURDER AT WEST SPRINGFIELD.

Ma. WHITING,-Probably you have read, if not sublished, the awful account of an atrocious murder committed on the 16th of December, by a Mr. Leonard, of West Springfield, Mass. It appears, that he, with great deliberation and forethought, and with a pleasant, fawning countenance, struck his axe suddenly on the head of his wife, because she had been to a religious meeting, and deprived her instantly of life,then, in the sight of his young daughter, who lay trembling, he cut his own throat, and expired. A more shocking scene has not, perhaps, taken place since the horrid deed of the deist Beadle, more than

I have thought that this horrid affair might be improved to a good use, in your excellent Intelligencer Should you have nothing better on the subject in readiness, and should deem the following observations worthy of a place, please to insert them. I take my exordium from your motto—Glad tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people; a sentence, which, in the opinion of some, is, (strange as it may seem,) very appropriate to the subject. For what glad tidings must tude of rearing seven children,-who had been, and still was in danger of being tormented for a long time, by a profligate husband,-who was also troubled in mind concerning her future state,-making the inquiry; "What must I do to be saved?" Such a woman, suddenly, and without pain, taken away from every distress of mind, or body, and wafted up to everlasting peace. How, too, must the gladness be en hanced at the news, that this same profligate and murderous husband, had the virtue of courage, so far, a to set himself free from all the trouble, and care, and grief, and clamor of his children and others-the upbraidings of the public,-the severity of a human tribunal, and the horrors of a prison and the gallows, by cutting his own throat. Yes!—the news of two imnortal beings, freed from all the labors and cares of earth—from the sickness and pains of a dving bed: ter together a paradise of love and joy, ceaseless as immortality, and there, upon their first entrance to be greeted, with "Well done, good and faithful ser-

Is this incredible?-Then look at the case of Bea dle. He butchered his kind wife, and four children,the oldest, a lad of 14 years, and then shot himself Thus, as would be supposed, this monster was instantly renewed, and while the hearts of thousands were wrung house of God, and his body was drawn indignantly in a horse sled, to the margin of the river, he and his whole family were joining in sweet and happy chorus, to sing the praises of Infinite Benevolence!

Do you still believe there was no occasion for gladness? I will present you one case more, while I omit many of a similar complexion, and that is the case of Ananias and Sapphira, (husband and wife again.) By he news we have of them, it seems they were mercifully exempted from all the persecutions and severe trials of the holy apostles, and primitive Christians, and from the usual pains of death, and carried directly to glory, because they acted the hypocrite, cheated, and lied to the Holy Ghost. Acts v.

Your readers, Sir, will not believe all this: Well the Universalist does; and according to his sentiments, he must believe, that herein a holy God exercised the he must believe, that herein a holy God exercised the riches of his grace. What if it be said by him who cannot lie.—" As a man soweth, so shall he also reup." This he does not believe; for let him sow as much as he will to the flesh, like those mentioned above; Universalists do believe, (if they believe what they advocate,) that he will reap the same harvest as those who

unavoidably flow from that doctrine, (if true,) yet my heart and my hand tremble, while I attempt to put them on paper. I have not so learned Carist.

I may be termed a bigot, and the slave of early and

i may be termed a bigot, and the slave of early and fanatical prejudice; yet my whole soul leads me, in the view of this doctrine, and these shocking scenes, to cry out to my fellow travellers to the grave; Cease from this doctrine,—avoid it,—come not near it, but turn away.—Horror is in its company, though alas, not seen. If ever there was a sentiment which might be called the doctrine of devils, I conceive here it is.

Precious Importals if this continent should many the content of the sentiment about the content of the con

Precious Immortals, if this sentiment should prove true, the writer, and these who believe with him, are perfectly safe: but if it be not true, you who harbor it, must be in danger of taking up your endless abode, with murderers, and whoremongers, and whose loveth and maketh a lie. If any one, who may read this, is partially inclined to embrace that sentiment, I would beseech him to pause, and reflect, till he is satisfied that Leonard, and Beadle, and Ananias, have heard, or will hear, the sin-hating Saviour pronounce upon them, "Well done, good and faithful servants; enter ye into the joy of your Lord." I think you cannot believe it, and O be warned, for if you indulors a favorable. warned, for if you indulge a favorable opin-at doctrine, you may now see, but if not, you it a delusion, which at the last, will bite like a ion of that doctrine, you may now see, but if not, serpent, and sting like an adder.

\* Nore.—It is stated, in a Boston paper, that Leonard, the murderer, was a believer in the doctrine of universal salvation.—Ed.

A case has recently been tried in Philadelphia, in which a man was offered as a witness for the defendant, who was believed to be an infidel. On being interrogated by the Plaintiff's Counsel, as to his religious belief, he declared, that he did not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments after this life, but that the only punishment for sin was in the present state of existence. In giving their opinion, the court sustained the decision of the late Chief Justice Spencer, in the celebrated case of Jackson vs. Gridley, 19th Johnson's Reports, page 98. In his opinion upon a question presented in this case, the Chief Justice

"Religion is a subject on which every man has a right to think according to the dictates of his own un-derstanding; it is a solemn concern between his convelopment of facts, and the ascertainment of truth, human tribunals have a right to interfere—they are bound to see that no man's rights are impaired, or taken away, but through the medium of testimony entitled to belief; and no testimony is entitled to credit, unless delivered under the solemnity of an oath or affirmation, which comes home to the conscience of the vitness, and will create a tie arising from his belief, that perjury would expose him to punishin life to come; on this great principle rests all our insti-tutions, and especially the distribution of justice be-

Some editors pretend to be alarmed at this decision, and proclaim it a direct and palpable violation of the Constitution, which "declares that all men may worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience." But these gentlemen seem to forget, that these very words of the Constitution, imply that the Almighty shall be worshipped in some way. They cannot, therefore, be quoted to sustain "the fool," utmost freedom of religion is tolerated, and every system of religion is protected. But mark! Skepticism presupposes all men to possess some principles of religion; and if they do not, they can lay no claim to the protection of that clause of the Constitution .- N. Y.

## SABBATH SCHOOLS

An Extract from a Thanksgiving 24, 1825.

Another reason why we should rejoice, is, that the present is an age of Sabbath Schools. This is a new institution, especially as it respects our country. Its novelty and simplicity have excited the remarks and the sneers of many who felt no interest in the religious education of their children and youth. But while unfeeling and unbelieving parents, together with scoffers and infidels, have been laughing at these humble at-tempts to instil into the tender mind the first principles of the Christian religion, God has been please smile on these humble attempts, and bless them to the salvation of many souls. In no way has so much good been so easily accomplished as by Sabbath

When our proper attention is paid to this subject; when parents feel as they ought to feel, for their chil-dren; when teachers are faithful, and not only listen to the lesson repeated, but take pains to have scholars understand the scriptures, so that something more than the surface of instruction is attained, Sa Schools are nurseries of religious knowledge, and by the blessing of God will prove nurseries of piety. I consider Sabbath Schools, one of the mightiest en-

gines ever in operation to help forward the latter day glory. Before the world can be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, the Bible must not only be circulated in all languages, but it must be read and studied, believed and obeyed. The only certain way to secure an attention to the Bible, is to interest children in this boly book. Impressions early made, are lasting. Bring up a child to neglect the Bible, and how st certain it is, he will neglect it in riper years. Prejudice his mind when young, against its holy doctrines and precepts, and this prejudice will "grow with his growth, and strengthen with his strength."

But interest children in reading and studying the

Bible: endeavor to make them feel it as a b truth, the word of God; and there is but little danger of their becoming skeptics or infidels. Acquaint them with the restraints the Bible imposes, the curses it denounces against sin, and the promises it makes to the ighteous, and it will not be at all strange, if they feel that the Bible demands attention and reverence, and is able to make them wise through faith unto salvation. The great object of Sabbath Schools, is to interest the young in attending to the scriptures. In consequence ed in reading trifling and irreligious books to the neg-lect of the Bible. And unless special means are used the Bible of all books will interest them least. It is a dangerous if not a wicked idea which some advance, that it is best to leave children to choose for themselves, as this will be likely to prevent their becoming hypocrites or formalists. This is nothing more nor less than to leave them to walk in the sight of their eyes, and the desire of their hearts. Though leaving them to themselves should prevent their becoming by rersalists do believe, (if they believe what they advo-tate,) that he will reap the same harvest as those who ow to the spirit.

Sir, although these observations, legitimately, and

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1826.

PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

In this and the two preceding numbers of the Her-

eyan Seminary, and of the Seminary of the Genesse

conference. We wish now to present to our readers

hese Institutions, our infant Seminary at Wilbraham,

and all literary institutions throughout our connexion,

made them. These youth, from their rank, their

wealth, or their literary advantages, however cor-

rupt they nay be in sentiment, will exert a powerful

influence in the circles in which they shall move. If

they go out to occupy important stations in public

life with their present unboly hearts and contempt for

the institutions of the gospel, they will be the everlast-

ing ruin of many precious immortals. A man clother

with the dignities of office, will be admired and imita-

ted. His vices and his pernicious sentiments are con-

founded with his honors. He does not move alone

but is "like the gulf which draws what's near it, with

it." Many in humble life, are proud to act and think.

even like a bad man, if he be, at the same time, what

the world calls a great man. Every youth, then, of

talents and influence, that goes forth from our literary

nstitutions an enemy to the cross of Christ, will cor-

rupt more or lessof those around him. These in their

turn will corrupt others-and these many more, until

there shall be multitudes, it may be, that no man can

number, whose eternal wailings and gnashings of

teeth, can be traced back to the influence of this sin-

gle individual. But suppose this individual is convert-

ed; what an amount of wretchedness and agony is

in their turn become revival preachers also, and will

he the means of leading others to the same calling-

and thus the work will go on-converts will be multi-

plied as the drops of the morning, until an innumera-

ble company, in robes of white, with harns in their

hands and songs of glory on their tongues, shall walk

the streets of the New Jerusalem, ascribing their sal-

blessedness to the instrumentality of this single indi-

vidual. How great the contrast which divine grace

can make in the character and influence of a single

youth. But there are many hundreds of youths in the

colleges of our country, whose influence through life,

would be totally changed by their conversion to God.

What an object, then, for our prayers! God has giv-

done, the last eighteen months. He has visited four

We mentioned in our last, what was before know

en us indications of what he will do, by what he he

redeeming love. Some of these were profine

ing multitudes to glory.

hardly be expected.

would not have known the scriptures from his youth, and most probably would never have become wise un-

The more Sabbath Schools are encouraged, the more he rising generation will become interested in the Bible; and the more they become acquainted with the scriptures, the greater is the probability they will become pious. We ought then to rejoice, that there is such a system in operation, for the purpose of bene-fiting the rising generation. We ought to rejoice that any are awake to the religious education of chil-dren and youth. And we should feel that there is something for us to do ourselves. Every individual is called on to help forward this noble enterprise, this mighty engine, that it may move on with accelerated velocity, and with widening and more salutary influ-ence, till every child of Adam is taught the scriptures, and made wise through faith unto satvation. O. W. Christian Mirror.

SCHOOLS IN THE WOODS. Extract of a letter from a Superintendent of a Sunday School in Virginia.

" I rejoice to inform you of the progress I still meet with in establishing Sunday schools. There are six schools in operation containing four hundred and sixty-

eight children, or learners.

The two schools last formed were in a German settlement, six miles from where I reside; the childrea were so numerous the house could not contain them, so we held the school in the woods, where we usually had three hundred grown people to look upon the school, and they would stand amazed to hear the children recite from thirty to ninety verses of scrip-ture. Last Sunday a little girl, not eight years old, recited thirty-eight verses, and eight hymns in my presence. I found it a great cross many times to address

these schools, especially in woods or groves, where I had so many spectators. I thought I should have to give, it up, and sometimes they would miss me, and have to wait a little while for me; the truth is, I was obliged to retire into the woods and groves for meditation, and it appeared to me when I opened the school, that I had a new tongue, so true it is, that those who wait on the Lord shall renew their strength. All these schools are opened by singing and prayer, and closed the same way.

"And now, my friend will think I have work enough

on my hands. Well, I am not weary, for it is my joy to see the work of the Lord prosper. I hope you continue to pray for me. O pray that the Lord will keep ms. guide and protect me, in this good cause, and that ran off himself, at the same time dropping something I may be resigned to his will in all things."—S. S. from his hand, and taking the foot-road in the direc-

SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT IN BOSTON. September, 1825.

Our last Sunday School Concert was one of peculiar interest. The vestry was filled at an early hour. Among the first measures proposed, was a resolution to take up a collection at every succeeding meeting, for the aid of the "Sabbath School Missionary Fund;"

which was passed unanimously.

It was stated by one of the Superintendents, that with very little exertion seventy volumes had been ad-ded to their Library during the last quarter. This success was urged as a reason why efforts should be purposes of agriculture, is now under the jurisdiction made in other schools where additional books were of the society. The river St. Paul's is north nine He further stated that in the female department of his school a point had been gained which had by moving of the impression that it is proper for a scholar to leave school because they have become too old to attend. The means employed to effect this was the establishment of a "Young Ladies" Class," to which teen years of age; there to continue until they were received as teachers. In addition to the regular spot has been laid off on the St. Paul's for a settlecourse of instruction, which waries in the different divisions, the members of this class are required in turns instruct a class of small children, which has the double effect of deepening their interest in the school, 

the following remarks:
"The school of which I have the charge, has felt, in common with other schools, the effects of the season. During the summer, either for relaxation, or health, or business, it is so pleasant for almost all of us to spend some time in the country, that the schools

I wish to mention is, the common manner of speaking of the sacrifices of Sabbath school teachers. Many times when our friends whom we highly respect, adgreat these sacrifices are, and how very heavy is the debt of gratitude due to us from the Christian public. When listening to strong representations of this kind. I have been induced to ask myself, Whom does the man mean? not me surely: for I have never made any sacrifices, nor do I know of any one who has. bly, indeed, we may have sometimes omitted a meal, and perhaps some of us may have risen an hour earlier than we should have done, but for this employment. But we have not been hurt by the first, and faithful, thorough teacher, who complains about sac-rifices. He has to make some effort to be sure, but it the last was conducive to our health. There is no are sacrifices suffered by any, it is by a different class of teachers; it is the half-day, the late-in-the-morning teacher, and he who does little while present, who groans under the endurance of so many burdens. To

"During the past quarter, we have had a very solemp scene, in the death of one of our teachers. He was a young man of good education, an excellent un-derstanding, and frind affections. But a blight passed over him, he faded, and died; and we beheld him buried beneath the clots of the valley. He has not again mingled in our circle, and the little boys whom he taught, wait in vain for his appearance. The event ought to enforce on our minds this truth, that whatever our hands find to do in this service, we must do it with our might. For speedily our opportunity will be We shall be taken from the children, or they will be taken from us, and nothing will remain but our account and our destiny....."

Another superintendent stated that their labors had been blessed in the case of one of their scholars, a Portuguese youth. He entered the school when he wa thirteen years of age; being entirely ignorant of the letters of the alphabet. In the course of the year he was able to read in the Bible. After an absorbe of two years he had returned to this city, and within the last few months, had been received into the church. The young man being present, on being invited, arose, and in a very appropriate and feeling manner, stated what the Lord had done for his soul. He regarded the instructions received at the Sabbath school, not only as the means of his acquiring that knowledge which would be useful to him in the world, but also which would be useful to him in the works "eternal that knowledge, the possession of which is "eternal life." In the fulness of his heart he was led to exhibit the was led to exhibit then addressed in a very solemn and interesting man-ner by William Ropes, Esq. and the Rev. Mr. Mer-

### MISCHILANEOUS SELECTIONS.

FUTURE INFAUENCE OF THE UNITED STATES. ZION'S James Douglas, Esq. of Scotland, who has acquired so much celebrity by his little work entitled " Hints on Missions," has recently published an essay on "The advancement of society in knowledge and religion," in the course of which he introduces the following animating observations in relation to the future influen of this country on the moral character of the world.

In the United States of America, we see a people fairly competing with the British, in their soliciti human welfare, and the prosperity of religion. They are descended from ancestors, who, like the father of the faithful, for the sake of the truth went to a land which they knew not; and like the children of Abraham, as they have the truth in their keeping, we may trust that they will carry it wide, even to the ends of the earth. They have no need of a dispersion to the earth. I ney have no need of a dispersion to send them abroad among the nations; for even now, in the infancy of their origin, their vessels touch upon every coast, their inhabitants sojourn in every coun-try, and even without their intentional efforts, religion grows with their growth, and strengthens with their strength; they carry their alears with them into the wilderness, and through them civilization and Christianity will flow on with an ever-enlarging stream, till they reach the shores of the Pacific. Even then, the open out a passage to the shores of eastern Asia, till both the old and new world are united and flourish beneath the same arts and the same religion.

Effects of Conscious Guilt .- In one of our late English papers we find a curious instance of the effects of a guilty conscience on the mind. A working man went into an auction room in the neighborhood of York, and after continuing about an hour and a half, discovered his watch to be missing. He immediately re-ported the circumstance to the resident Magistrate; and asked his advice on the subject. The worthy magistrate observed, that in all probability the culprit was by that time beyond the reach of apprehension; however, he recommended the poor man to lose no time in going to a police officer, and stating the particulars to him. Away the man ran as fast as he was able towards York, and between what is called the White Horse and the Mount, he perceived a man to be walking before him.—No sooner did this man see the person robbed, apparently pursuing him, than he tion of Holdgate. The person who had been robbed presently lost sight of the person absconding, but when the former arrived at the place where he had observed something dropped from the latter's hand, he picked up to his agreeable surprise, his own watch.—

The Colony of Liberia .- The Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashman, has lately concluded a negotiation with several African chiefs for the purchase of additional territory. And a large and fertile region between the Montserado and St. Paul's rivers, unlimited in its extent towards the interior, and well adapted to all of the society. The river St. Paul's is north nine miles from the Montserado, but so connected with it Stuckton creek as to be visited by boats from Monalways been considered of great inportance, the rewidth of this river is about half a mile, and the depth at the mouth quite across (varying but little) from three to four fathoms. The banks, for many miles, are elevated above its level from 20 to 30 feet, the country champaign, free from stones, formerly covered with ment, and is, before this, believed to be occupied by enterprising settlers from Virginia.—Repository.

Instance of female benevolence.—The Treasurer of the Bristol (Eng.) Seamen's Friend Society recent-ly received the following note, with the enclosure spoken of, from a pious lady in that vicinity: "Sir, which I now enjoy, by means of sailors; I feel, there-fore, bound in duty, as his widow, to do something for their religious benefit. I beg, therefore, Sir, you will accent the enclosed check for one hundred nounds! suffer considerably from the desultory attendance of the teachers. But the season is returning when the children and teachers are re-assembling; and I trust it is for a steady and a vigorous effort.

"While I am up, Sir, I will take the liberty to no-sented at the same time twenty pounds! being altoit is for a steady and a vigorous effort.

"While I am up, Sir, I will take the liberty to notice one or two topics of a general nature. One which is the company with the presented at the same time twenty pounds! being altograph to mention is the company angles of speaking. however, we must not forget the "widow's mite." One poor woman, a pauper in the work-house, who, pence. It was little, but it was all they had, and He who sat over against the Treasury, and saw the widow cast in "two mites from her penury," will not forget the generous act .- Mariners' Magazine.

Effects of instructing seamen .- Although nine years have not yet elapsed since the first legitimate effort was made to meliorate the condition of seamen, we hear from almost every quarter of the navigable globe of the great improvement that has been effected among the Seamen's Friend Societies, is a fact supported by the united testimony of all seafaring men of respecta bility, of masters and owners of vessels, as well as o merchants. Indeed, the remark bath already become proverbial. Masters and owners have repeatedly told us that they have less trouble with sailors than fo rifice to the business that they have any thing to do erly; they are less profane and less dissolute; and a distinguished shipping-merchant expressed his full conviction, in a recent conversation, from actual experience, that the "employing of a religious, moral crew operated to the saving of a great expense in a sin-gle voyage." This is an important discovery, and we find many masters and owners are profiting by it. If the moral and religious among sailors thus obtain a preference, vice and irregularity, which seem hitherto to have been necessary traits in their characters will soon be viewed as a disqualification for employ

Savings Bank-Anecdote .- One of the means b which the lately organized "American Seamen's Friend Society" proposes to promote the welfare of seamen is the establishment of Savings Banks. Experience has sufficiently proved the great utility of the institutions among landsmen. An anecdote of a Bos-ton sailor has just fallen under our observation, which nity, as a day of special prayer for this object. There may serve to show that they would be no less so a may serve to show that they would be no less so a-mong seamen. One of the survivors of the wreck of a vessel, which foundered at sea, returned home, much enfeebled in consequence of his severe sufferings, and importance and its relations distinctly before us—stripped of all he had with him. He had, however, by awakens a deeper feeling in our mind and lead to industry and economy, (being a pious man,) from time to time, lodged sums of money in the Boston Savings Bank, which on inquiring, in this otherwise destitute and hopeless condition, he found now amounted to Five Hundred Dollars! With proper advice most sailors would thus deposit a portion of the wages of every voyage, if Savings Banks were established especially for that purpose. The experiment has succeed admirably in England.—Ib.

and calling forth the benefaction of European princes.
We have already noticed the liberality of the Duke of turn their thoughts on that day to the object for which From the Reports of the Committee and Treasurer of the Liverpool Mathodist Day, and Sunday Schools, it appears that the sum of \$3000 was expended in the support of these schools during the year 1824; and that the total number of children under instruction was more than two thousand.

York, the Prince of Saxe Coburg, and others, in this cause; we now have the pleasure of stating that the day is named—that they will pray, in strong faith, that God would come into the midst of our seminaries of learning, correct what in them is wrong, purity of these schools under its patronage, instructed by about 200 support of these schools during the year 1824; and that is unholy, and that is unholy, and Foreign Seamen's Friend Society, the sum of twenty-five pounds (\$111) annually.—Ibid.

streams to enrich and beautify our beloved country and of these schools, have been snatched from the path. bless the church of the living God.

Where two or three are agreed concerning any thing which they shall ask. God has promised that he will give it. How much more when thousands, and perhaps tens of thousands of Christians, of different de-

nominations, are united in the same object. If the mer plan, and attended with seriousness by, as is la prayer of one righteous man availeth much, who shall d. we have given an account of the condition and limit the influence of the united prayers of many thouospects of the Augusta College, of the Maine Wes- sands of devoted Christians?

#### PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Our respected and vigilant Chief Magistrate, in his late message to the Legislature now in session, at such a meeting under the influence of the gospo and throughout our country, as objects of special called their attention to the subject of the state Prison an individual is led to exert himself in placing his ha prayer. We believe that the fervent prayer of the at Charlestown. His language was brief, but most loved, but perhaps hitherto neglected family, in the ighteous availeth much. We believe that prayer unequivocal: and, judging from the tone of the prinhas power with God. We know that God hears and cipal newspapers in the commonwealth, it fully met answers prayer. We might enumerate a long list of the feelings of very many enlightened and patriotic of a higher and more respectable class than most clorious things which he has done in answer to pray- men. On no subject, connected with state policy, er. each of which is more wonderful, than it would be has there existed such a remarkable unanimity of senfor him to revive his work in one, or in all of our coltiment in public journals: and recent transactions in leges, the passing year. God has answered prayer the legislature, indicate that the common and univerfor this very object—he has answered it most strik- sal feeling on this subject is most cordially reciprocaingly within the compass of a year. We may, then, ted by that body. The Christian public may now come boldly to the throne of grace. We ask no rest satisfied that the most judicious measures will oubling, faithless Christian to pray for this imporspeedily be adopted to secure far more solitude of tant object-no one who calls it a great work, for confinement than the present state of things will per-God to revive religion in our colleges, and who thinks, while he prays, that it is very uncertain whether it

We have been politely furnished, by a benevolent will be done. But we ask every one who is full of hand, with an engraving of a newly constructed prison faith and of the Holy Ghost-who loves Zion-loves at Auburn, N. Y. designed to contain four hundred the salvation of souls, and who desires to see youth of cells or dormitories, in which the prisoner is obliged promising talents and opening minds, give themselves to their Redeemer, and devote their acquisitions and to us a most ingenious one, and fully calculated to efheir influence to his cause-we ask all such to wrestle feet the object of its design. Within the space enin prayer for the effusions of the Spirit upon our sem- closed by the prison walls stands the building tha naries of learning. In those which belong specially contains the dormitories; the peculiarities of which to our denomination, there are many dear youth, who are, that on entering the only door of the building, its are without God and without hope; and the work inside walls are seen to rise from the ground to the which God wought in the Maine Wesleyan Semina- roof, entirely separate from the square breast work of we the last year, shows us what he is ready to do in cells standing within. The space between this exthat and in ohers this year, if we will but ask it of ternal wall and the centre work of the cells, is ten him, with stong supplications and with tears. In feet, forming a walk quite around them, where the those which telong to other denominations, or which night guard patrols under the light of lamps suspendare established for literary purposes, generally, there ed in the area, where also are placed stoves to warm the Lord, we cannot but consider that minister a are many houghtless, ungodly youth-many who the whole building. The external wall is pierced make a mock of religion, and blasphene the God who with three rows of windows, throwing their light on the column of cells. There are five stories of cells and two cells abreast, divided by a thick centre wall. ral and eternal welfare of his children, who shall rewith a door to each, opening towards the external wall. Platforms, or galleries, of three feet in width, connecting with a stair case, run along each story of cells ... Lord, thou knowest all things, thou knowest that forming a passage to every cell in the breast work. An opening in the upper part of the cell door, and a small hole from the back part of the cell to the roof of preached and administered the sacrament in the chapthe building, afford light and heat and ventilation to el in Bromfield Lane. We have never seen him is the lonely inhabitant. The area between the cells the enjoyment of better health, or more deeply imbuand the external wall of the building, is a perfect ed with the spirit of his Master. On this occasion, he sounding gallery, so that no sound of the human voice preached from the words which we have prefixed to can be made, not even a whisper in the highest cell, this notice. After stating the circumstances which but what is immediately heard by the night guard be- led Peter to make this appeal to his Lord and Master,

Our limits forbid us to mention half the excellen- adorable Redeemer, a being perfectly holy, and there ces of this new effort of philanthropic ingenuity. If a fore pre-eminently lovely when considered as a ma genius can be found in this state, capable of inventing but in view of the atonement which he made for ou a plan for work shops, where equal solitude and in- sins and his divine nature, worthy of the highest love. spection can be gained, as in the dormitories, he will of which man is capable. He then spoke of the nedeserve much of his country's gratitude. If govern- ture of this love, as stronger than the love which we ment will accomplish this, they may well turn their cherish for our friends, our nearest kindred, or our eves to the Christian community, and expect them to own lives, as the most ardent affection of our souls, as do their work. The good seed has been sown, it is the same love which we are required to exercise towprevented. Suppose he becomes an active, benevo- true, in prisons in days past, but while so much com- ards God, for the plain reason that Jesus Christia lent Christian, and occupies an important station in munication necessarily exists among all classes of pris- God. The internal evidences of this love were then the community—what a charm does he throw about religious institutions—what an impulse does he give der that it was snatched away before it had yielded the manifested. Under this head, the Bishop remarked, to the spread of the gospel. Suppose he becomes a fruits of righteousness. It is ardently to be hoped, that love has a language, and by this language it will minister of Christ, and is the means of a revival of that the vile tongue of the veteran in mischief, may make itself known. We know when a man loves the religion. The converts of this revival, will, by their be silenced, and that he may not be permitted, even world or any of its objects by the care and attention example and their conversation, lead many to Heav- once, to tell the tale of en. Some of them will become revival preachers. the whole poison of his abominable life, in an unguard-Men will be converted in these revivals, who will ed moment, into the bosom of youth.

The moral reformation of the prisoner is an object which the true patriot, as well as the Christian, will the Being towards whom we exercise this love. The most earnestly desire. How often has the youth, af discourse concluded with a most pathetic address to ter having toiled out one, two, or three years in confinement, returned with a heart insensible as stone. and with a spirit that dared any thing infernal, to his former villanies. While his punishment ought to vation to God and the Lamb, and tracing back their have operated to prevent the repetition of crime, it seems only to have prepared him for deeds of the blackest die. He has gone through an apprenticeshiphas learned from the experience and skill of the masters of his art-and he comes out, to elude the search of justice more successfully, and to practise on a more extended scale his high handed iniquities, until he is again arraigned and condemned; and his first entrance within the walls of a prison, proves but an inreduction to his only home on earth, or to the greater ignominy of the gallows.

colleges with the regenerating influences of his Spirit, and more than a hundred young men have been brought Let, then, the moral reformation of prisoners, be an to bow at the feet of Jesus, and to taste the sweets of object dear to every one who loves the peace of his country, or who desires the salvation of souls. Let were dissolute-some mocked-some reviled. Now. every measure which unites economy and security they are new creatures many of them are looking to with their more solitary confinement, be adoptedthe ministry, and will be the means, we hope, of guidthat they may not corrupt each other-that they may not unite their arts in planning mischief-may not destroy the effect of religious instruction; but may have to many of our readers, that the last Thursday of Febtime to reflect, time to repent, and time to adopt settled purposes of doing well. Then will Christians have more reason to expect that their exertions will are many advantages in setting apart a particular day be accompanied with good. They may hope to see for a purpose like this. It brings the object, in all its some who are yet to be released, becoming temperate and sober men, acquiring an honest and respectaawakens a deeper feeling in our mind, and leads to ble living, and raining, in some good degree, the conthat fervent and united prayer, which otherwise could fidence of the world around them. They may hope to see others, who are to end their days within their prison walls, shedding tears of repentance, raising the The last Thursday of February, as a day of prayer for seminaries of learning, is fast gaining upon the atvoice of prayer and the song of praise, and looking tention of Christians. We believe it will be more forward, with joy unspeakable and full of glory, to generally observed this year, than it has been any that world where the prison doors will be opened, year hefore. And we sincerely hope that all, of whatever name, who love the prosperity of Zion, who wish

to see her walls salvation and her gates praise, will Boston Society for the Moral and Religious Instruc-York, the Prince of Saxe Coburg, and others, in this the day is named—that they will pray, in strong faith, tion of the Poor.—This society has thirteen Sabbath

ignorance and vice; some of whom, by the grace of There is something animating in the thought that so God, have entered the straight and narrow way to many are united on the same day for the same object. | leadeth to life eternal.

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On Sunday morning last, the Rev. Bishop Hedding he proceeded to speak of the object of this love-our the language of his deeds will publish it-his own soul will feel it-and all around him will know it. The last topic was, the returns which we are to expect from sinners to secure the friendship of the Lord Jesu Christ-to love him, and follow him, that they might dwell and reign with him for ever. It cannot been pected, that in a brief and imperfect outline like this we could give any adequate idea of the Bishop's decourse, but we appeal to all who heard him, if their feelings were not moved—their love kindled, and their souls refreshed, while he told them of the love of Je sus, and broke to them the bread of life.

To the Friends of the Colonization Society. It has become the duty of the Managers of this letitution to state, that the great expense necessarily ncurred, in fitting out two expeditions for the African Colony, compels them to appeal to the liberality of their friends, in which they have never confided in vain. The brig Vine sailed for Liberia a fortnight since, with between thirty and forty emigrants. A much larger number, amounting to nearly one hundred and fifty, are now prepared to embark in the third ladient Chief, chartered by the Society, and at present taking in supplies at Norfolk. In order to meet sent taking in supplies at Norfolk. In order to meet the drafts which must soon be made upon their Treasthe drafts which must soon be made upon their reason, the Managers respectfully request any Auxiliary Societies that may have funds in possession, to remain them immediately, and all their friends to contribute such aid as their circumstances and means will permit. Certain events, which could not be predicted that the expectation of the expectation of the expectation of the expectation. have augmented, somewhat beyond the expectation of the Board, the immediate claims upon the Society but the Managers have too frequently experient the generosity of the public towards their cause doubt that it will be promptly evinced at the crisis.

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R. R. GURLEY, Resident Agent.
N. B. All moneys for the Society should be for arded to Richard Smith, Esq. of Washington C. ty, Treasurer of the Institution

Intemperance.-- At a late meeting of an associati memperance.—At a late meeting of an association of the suppression of intemperance, it was stated the authority of actual investigation, that more that 2,500,000 gallons of distilled liquors are annually consumed in this Commonwealth—at an expense about 1,229,000 dollars. It would be easy, from the icts, to calculate the number of individuals and fame lies, whose health, reputation and property, are annually sacrificed on this altar of infamy. Who is not spalled at the ideas suggested by this arithmetic dwretchedness—Boston Spectator.

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#### REVIVALS.

GREAT REVIVALS IN VERMONT.

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[Will our preachers in Salem inform us what share the Methodists have had in this great and relevant will new them.]

he Methodists have had in this great and glorious work? We find no mention made of them in the Narrative" we allude to; though we have been told they were rich partakers in the harvest.]

#### REVIVAL ON BARRE CIRCUIT, VT.

TO THE EDITOR OF ZION'S HERALD. DEAR BROTHER.-While my brethren in the minisry are sending forward accounts of their several dis-pricts, stations, and circuits, to fill and enrich the co-lumns of the Herald, and to gladden the hearts of the inhabitants of Zion, I would not stand all the day idle; but would join with the saints in proclaiming the wonnut would join with the saints in proclaiming the won-lers of redeeming grace and dying love. We have the int good times on Barre circuit; some account of which len und will undoubtedly be pleasing to the constant readers of your excellent paper. God is visiting us in mercy, which causes his people to rejoice in, to praise, and to elorify his holy name. In the town of Brookfield we short rights to be a write a second of the constant of re been witnessing a good work for some time past; tween twenty and thirty have been brought to re- field w ce in a Saviour's pardoning love; the most of whom, rether with several who had previously entertained pe, have been formed into a class, making in the whole thirty-five. This work is a very interesting one, and in the sequel promises much to the church.

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hath wrought this great salvation for them. The work in all these places is still progressing, but more especially in Brookfield. I have also the happiness to announce the com-mencement of a powerful work in the town of Wash-ington, a part of which belongs to this circuit and a

part to Chelsea. About forty have been converted; and the prospect at present is thought to be very good for a great work. We have received into society upf eighty on this circuit since the commenceent of the Conference year, and we think it more han probable that we shall receive as many more be-ere its close. We think, on the whole, that we have much reason to rejoice and praise God, as perhaps by circuit in the Conference; for he has not only avored us as above named, but we have also witnessand a general rise in the church. JOHN LORD. Barre, Vt. Jan. 24, 1826.

# REVIVAL ON CAMDEN CIRCUIT, N. Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF ZION'S HERALD. a,-I was appointed, at the last sitting of the Rev. J. Baker in that charge, in connexion with colleague, Rev. J. Wallace, with whom I labor in oh love. For two years past God has wonderfully tred out his Spirit on this circuit, and hundreds e been added to our church. This year also the Lord is visiting a number of our societies in great

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Camden Circuit, Jan. 13, 1826.

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When I wrote you last, I stated that we had re-When I wrote you last, I stated that we nad re-sived a few mercy drops on this circuit. And now can say that the cloud, which then appeared as a an's hand, continues to spread, and we think that we are the sound of rain. Our prayer is, that God ould give us a glorious shower. In Walden, where ould give us a glorious shower. In Walden, where merly there hardly appeared to be so much as a amerly there hardly appeared to be so much as a sying Lot, we now have good times; many who for ears have been lingering by the cold streams of Bablen, have now taken their harps from the willows, and begin anew to sing the songs of Zion. Now they an say to those around them, 'Come thou and go an say to those around them, 'Come thou and go ith us, and we will do thee good; for the Lord has oken good concerning Israel.' Some, we humbly ust, can now rejoice in a sin-pardoning God. And hers, with penitential language, are inquiring, 'what ust we do to be saved?' Our meetings are solemn, sighty, and powerful; and the people, for the most art, appear to be waiting on the Lord, and saying, what wilt thou have me to do?' And frequently, what will together, we can say, as did the aposities on the hat wilt thou have me to do? And frequently, nile together, we can say, as did the apostles on the sunt of transfiguration, 'Lord, it is good for us to here.' O pray for us, that our faith fail not, and at the Lord would grant us the desire of our hearts, reviving his work in power in this part of his mo-vineyard."

institution for Savings.—The amount of the funds of Provident Institution for Savings of this city, aciding to the annual report, is \$750,225, to the cred-

nese schools, have been snatched from the paths of rance and vice; some of whom, by the grace of , have entered the straight and narrow way that eth to life eternal.

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### Lord, thou knowest all things, thou knowest that I On Sunday morning last, the Rev. Bishop Hedding

preached and administered the sacrament in the chapel in Bromfield Lane. We have never seen him in the enjoyment of better health, or more deeply imbued with the spirit of his Master. On this occasion, he preached from the words which we have prefixed to this notice. After stating the circumstances which led Peter to make this appeal to his Lord and Master, he proceeded to speak of the object of this love-our adorable Redeemer, a being perfectly holy, and therefore pre-eminently lovely when considered as a mas, but in view of the atonement which he made for our sins and his divine nature, worthy of the highest love of which man is capable. He then spoke of the agture of this love, as stronger than the love which we cherish for our friends, our nearest kindred, or our own lives, as the most ardent affection of our souls, as the same love which we are required to exercise towards God, for the plain reason that Jesus Christis God. The internal evidences of this love were then considered, and the external signs by which it was manifested. Under this head, the Bishop remarked, that love has a language, and by this language it will make itself known. We know when a man loves the world or any of its objects by the care and attention which he bestows upon them. So if a man love God, the language of his deeds will publish it-his own soul will feel it-and all around him will know it. The last topic was, the returns which we are to expect from the Being towards whom we exercise this love. The discourse concluded with a most pathetic address to sinners to secure the friendship of the Lord Jesus Christ-to love him, and follow him, that they might dwell and reign with him for ever. It cannot be espected, that in a brief and imperfect outline like this, we could give any adequate idea of the Bishop's discourse, but we appeal to all who heard him, if their feelings were not moved-their love kindled, and their souls refreshed, while he told them of the love of Jesus, and broke to them the bread of life.

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## REVIVALS. GREAT REVIVALS IN VERMONT.

We continue to receive the most gratifying intellirence of the glorious work of God which is progress ing in the state of Vermont. The inhabitants of this state are highly favored of the Lord, in this season of

refreshing from his presence. A letter from the Presiding Elder, dated the 28th ult. states that "the work of the Lord, among different denominations, through these regions, is going on gloriously. According to the best information I have obtained, not less than five hundred souls have been brought to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus, in eight or ten towns, all of them within twenty-five or thirty miles of this place," (Barre, Vt.)

The town of Salem, in this state, has been blessed with a revival of religion, more or less powerful, for nearly two years past-during which time, according to a "Narrative," published in the Recorder and Telegraph, three hundred and seven persons were received into five churches. "Of these, 95 were males and 212 females-117 were heads of families. And it is a delightful thought, that in so many house where the domestic altar had before been unknown the incense of the morning and evening sacrifice now ascends before the throne of the Eternal."

[Will our preachers in Salem inform us what share the Methodists have had in this great and glorious work? We find no mention made of them in the "Narrative" we allude to; though we have been told they were rich partakers in the harvest.]

#### REVIVAL ON BARRE CIRCUIT, VT.

TO THE EDITOR OF ZION'S HERALD.

DEAR BROTHER,-While my brethren in the mini try are sending forward accounts of their several disricts, stations, and circuits, to fill and enrich the coans of the Herald, and to gladden the hearts of the babitants of Zion, I would not stand all the day idle; but would join with the saints in proclaiming the wonrs of redeeming grace and dying love. ood times on Barre circuit; some account of which rill undoubtedly be pleasing to the constant readers f your excellent paper. God is visiting us in mercy, ch causes his people to rejoice in, to praise, and to lorify his holy name. In the town of Brookfield we have been witnessing a good work for some time past; between twenty and thirty have been brought to reice in a Saviour's pardoning love; the most of whom, ether with several who had previously entertained ope, have been formed into a class, making in the hole thirty-five. This work is a very interesting ne, and in the sequel promises much to the church. The greatness and excellency of it is by no means be estimated merely by the number who have een, or may hereafter be converted. Much certainly might, in truth, be said of this very interesting and glorious work, of which probably you will hear

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I have also the happiness to announce the com-mencement of a powerful work in the town of Wash-ington, a part of which belongs to this circuit and a part to Chelsea. About forty have been converted; and the prospect at present is thought to be very good for a great work. We have received into society upof eighty on this circuit since the commend ment of the Conference year, and we think it more than probable that we shall receive as many more be fore its close. We think, on the whole, that we have as much reason to rejoice and praise God, as perhaps favored us as above named, but we have also witness-Barre, Vt. Jan. 24, 1826.

#### REVIVAL ON CAMDEN CIRCUIT, N. V. TO THE EDITOR OF ZION'S HERALD.

SIR,-I was appointed, at the last sitting of the Genesee Conference, to Camden circuit, to succeed the Rev. J. Baker in that charge, in connexion with his colleague, Rev. J. Wallace, with whom I labor in nuch love. For two years past God has wonderfully coured out his Spirit on this circuit, and hundreds have been added to our church. This year also the Lord is visiting a number of our societies in great

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J. WORTHING. Camden Circuit, Jan. 13, 1826.

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#### LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

The address of Mr. J. Clark, before the Franklin Typographical Society, is now published by Messrs outton & Wentworth.\* It is printed in a very neat style. And when the employment and advantages of the author are considered, we are not alone in saying that the address reflects much credit upon himself and upon his brethren of the type.

The author speaks of the object and utility of the society which he addresses—gives a brief history of the press from its earliest date, noticing its introduction into the principal kingdoms of Europe, and its establishment on this continent-shows its influence in diffusing intelligence, guarding liberty, and augmenting happiness in our own country, and conclude by paying a handsome tribute to the memory of FRANKLIN, the printer, the philosopher, and the statesman, and calling on his brethren to profit by the eximple and emulate the virtues of that immortal man. We most earnestly wish that similar societies among mechanics may be multiplied, and that their anniversaries may bear as abundant testimony to their utility as the address before us does to the utility of this.

No. 4, Exchange-street. They have long been employed in the printing office of Messrs. Wells & Lilly, by whom they are highly recommended to the confidence and patronage of the public. If they continue to execute their work in a style as elegant as that of the pumphlet before us, we are sure they will never want for emp

Travels in Europe .- It may not be known to all our readers, that Professor Carter, the senior editor of the N. York Statesman, has been for some months past travelling in Europe. He has already passed through the principal towns of England, and contemplates visiting, before his return, France and Italy. He has kept a journal of his travels, in which he has described with a simple elegance, a vivacity and a taste rarely equalled, the principal places through which he has passed, the beautiful scenery which has caught his eye, and the interesting objects and characters which have fallen under his observation. This journal has appeared in the form of letters, in the Statesman, from which we copy the following record which he makes of a short ride with a Methodist minister.

"York, 3d Sept. 1825 .- From Mansfield to Sheffield we were compelled to travel on the same road which had already been passed on our way to London My seat upon the coach happened to be by the side o Methodist minister, who had preached at most of the villages along the way, and was familiar with the surrounding country. He was intelligent and commun cative, imparting to us much local information. Every person appeared to know him, and whenever the coach stopped, a groupe gathered round to shake hands. In one instauce, a traveller in the lower walks of life. who was resting at a little inn, came out to the coach with a pint of beer, and he and the parson drank out of the same cup, although the latter remarked to me, that he did not recognise the former. It was gratify-ing to witness these little marks of affection between the parson and his scattered flock. In all his interviews he took occasion to drop a useful hint, or ex coachman for swearing; but the latter replied, that there were some horses that would not go, if the driver did not swear at them; adding as a ation, that he had known a parson guilty of profanity. On parting with the good man, who appeared to pos sess all the friendly feeling and characteristic philan-thropy of his sect, he took me by the hand, and although a perfect stranger, expressed a regret at our separation, with a kind wish for my welfare."

Seminary of the Genesee Conference.-Through the politeness of some friend, we have received a cataorue of the officers and students of the Seminary of the Genesee Conference, locatedat Cazenovia, N. Y. This Seminary is under the care of the Rev. Nathaniel Porter, principal, and Mr. Augustus W. Smith. assistant. It contains 127 students, 83 males, and 44 females. The terms commence on the first Wednesy circuit in the Conference; for he has not only tures are given by the Principal on Chemistry, Philos- ress in the House, but will ophy and Astronomy. Tuition from three to four dol- shape. If every measure is to occupy as much time ed many conversions in different parts of the circuit, ilies for \$1,25 a week.

## NEW INVENTIONS.

Mr. S. Nicholson, of Plymouth, has invented a Cast Iron Circular Expansive Nipper, which has been used several weeks, in the rope-walk of the Plymouth Cord-age Company, and is considered a very valuable imment in tarring yarns. Mr. Nicholson has invented a machine for warning

and reeling yarn for cordage, the model of which has been examined by competent judges, and pronounced by them to be an excellent substitute for the present nethod; and one by which a vast saving of time labor will be effected. By this invention, the whole operation of warping and reeling may be performed

An ingenious instrument, called the Damp Detector has been invented in London. It consists of a small ivory box, about an inch in diameter, containing a needle on a pivot, like a pocket compass. Being set at a certain point, it either advances or recedes, as the surrounding atmosphere is moist or dry. It will be useful for invalids and travellers; for, on placing it a moment between bed clothes or wearing apparel, i ediately detects the existence of damp

Sir David Ochterlony, whose decease in India has been lately mentioned in the papers, is said to have been one of the most popular British Generals ever in India. He was, like Admiral Coffin, a native of Boston, Mass. and a graduate of free sch persons are now living who were his school fellows.— He rose in the world by his talents and by those excellent habits which have been, and we hope will ever continue to be, the characteristics of the you ton-and which are better to them than the inheritance of an estate.-Pat.

## MEDICAL.

Influenza.—An efficacious remedy is used for the in fluenza, which is drinking very plentifully of barley water, sweetened with brown sugar, and strongly im-pregnated with acid, and observing a strict diet.

Cure for frozen Limbs .- Dissolve from one quarte to half a pound of alum in a gallon of warm water, and immerse the feet or hands in it when frozen, for ten or fifteen minutes, and a cure will be effected. A gentleman of this town informs us, that having frozen his feet not long since, he tried the above remedy with

Cure for a Cough.—A correspondent says, take a amp of alum of the bigness of a hen's egg, put it into Institution for Savings.—The amount of the funds of the fire in an earthen vessel till the alum is dead, and ording to the annual report, is \$750,225, to the credit of 5415 depositors.

#### DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

To preserve Bacon.—A writer recommends the fol-lowing method as effectual in preserving bacon and smoked beef from insects. Make a lye of wood asbes, and boil it till it is very strong. Dip each piec the meat in it, let it dry, hang it in a smoke-he and no insect will injure it. The taste of the lye not be perceived, even on the outside.

To make cheap beautiful green paint.—The cost of this paint is less than one fourth of oil color, and the beauty far superior. Take 4lbs. of Roman vitriol, and pour on it a tea-kettle full of boiling water; when dissolved, add 2lbs. of pearl ash, and stir the mixture well with a stick, until the effervescence cease: the dd a quarter of a pound of pulverised yellow arsenic and stir the whole together. Lay it on with a pain brush, and if the wall has not been painted before, two or even three coats, will be requisite. To paint a n sized room of this color, will not cost more than five or six dollars. If a pea-green is required, put in less, and if an apple-green, more of the yellow

To preserve sheepsking .- A gentleman of this vicini ty recommends the following simple and easy process, for preserving sheepskins. As soon as the skin is taken off, pour upon it about a pint of warm water, roll it up and let it remain in some warm place for about six hours. The wool may then be pulled perfectly easy, and the skin is left in a better state for presen vation, than when the usual mode of strewing on ashes or lime, has been practised. The water should be about blood heal, as a higher temperature will injure the skin.—Hall. Advocate.

Winter food for Cows .- M. Chabert, the director of the veterinary school of Alfort, had a number of cows which yielded twelve gallons of milk every day. In his publications on the subject, he observes cows fed in the winter upon dry substances, give les milk than those which are kept upon a green diet, and also that their milk loses much of its quality. He published the following recipe, by the use of which cows afforded him an equal quantity and quality of milk, during the winter as during the summer, potatoes, break them while raw, place them in a barrel standing up, putting in successively a layer of potatoes, and a layer of bran, and a smal quantity of yeast in the middle of the mass, which is to be left thus to ferment during a whole week, and when the vinous taste has pervaded the whole mixture, it is then given to the cows, who eat it greedily

Keen no more cows than you can keep well-on cow well fed, will produce as much milk as two indiferently treated, and more butter; and if the cow be wintered badly, she will rarely recover during the succeeding summer, so as to become profitable to the completely separated the Captain Pacha from the feeder. Cows should, by all means be housed in extreme weather, and particularly those which give milk, or a failure in the quantity of milk will be experienced. Wherefore, instead of keeping twenty cows poorly fed, and but half of them stabled, sell ten, and quite as much milk and butter, in ruturn, as was derived from the former mode of treating twenty. Sweet otatoes, carrots, pumpkins, and ground oats, are unuestionably among the best articles of food for milch ittle; they occasion the milk and butter to assume a fine flavor and color, as well as an increase of quanti-

## PURLIC APPAIRS.

CONGRESS.

To most of our readers the dull details of Congresonal proceedings would be uninteresting; we therefore only watch their movements, so far as to note the introduction and progress of the most important sub-ects in both branches of the National Legislature; and refer those desirous of more full reports, to the daily and semi-weekly journals of the day. The bill to extend the Judicial System of the U. S. has passed its third reading in the House of Representatives, without a division being called. The bill as passed, proposes to add three to the present number of associate judges, thus increasing the Judges of the Su-Court, and the number of circuits of the ILS. courts, from seven to ten. We presume there can be little doubt of its final passage in the Senate. The days of November, February, May and August. Lectifications for the current year, makes but slow progin the discussion as this bill and the Judiciary system (which was three weeks under debate) have done, we fear that very little real business will be done by the Nineteenth Congress, at least, during its first session

Naval Establishment. - In the House of Representatives, on Monday of last week, Mr. Bartlett, from ton, the mercury in the thermometer was as low as the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to inthe Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to in-crease the naval establishment of the U. S. which pro-below; in Gloucester, 14; in Chelmsford, 17; Conposes that it shall consist of one Vice Admiral, two cord, N. H. 26; Brattleboro', Vt. 27; Bath, Me. 27; Rear Admirals, thirty Captains, thirty Master Commandants, two hundred and twenty Lieutenants, ten Bedford, 10; Springfield, 18; Stockbridge, 16; at Chaplains, fifty Surgeons, sixty-five assistant Surgeons, fifty Pursers, twenty Sailing Masters, four hundred and fifty Midshipmen, thirty Boatswains, thirty Gunners, thirty Carpenters, twenty Sail Makers, and such number of petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, and boys, as the public exigencies may require, to be ed and assigned to the different Navy Yards, stations, and vessels in the navy, under the direction visions of the bill relate to matters of pay, detail of service, &c.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. During last week, the Senate were principally occupied as a Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Samuel Blagge, Esq. Notary Public, and Justice of the Peace, for the county of Suffolk. The managers ap-

cace, for the county of Suffolk. The managers ap-ointed by the House, were Messrs. Leland, Sumuer, and Cushing, and the respondent's counsel, consisted of four gentlemen, Mesers. Rand, Jarvis, Knapp, and The proceedings against Mr. Blagge were led upon the petition of M. S. Taylor, ot be found, and whom, it is believed, not exist, as the author of the allegations. It is, perhaps, one of the greatest anomalies in the ann our legislation, that a Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, should soberly and seriously prefer thirty les of Impeachment, against an individual, to be scuted before the highest Court, upon the faith,

prosecuted before the highest Court, upon the faith, solely, of an anonymous communication.

A Bill has passed both branches of the Legislature. to incorporate the Trustees of the New England Conerence of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the Home, a bill has been reported, to confirm

an act of the General Assembly of Vermont, for the improvement of Connecticut river navigation; and also a bill for the relief of poor debtors. Rev. O. Dewey, of New Bedford, has accepted his appoint breach the Election Sermon in May next. A resolve as passed, that the committee on the Judiciary, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that illegitimate children may inherit the es-tate of their mothers, under limitations and restric-

In the first Constituent Assembly of Guatemala, in 1823, the Indian Deputies took their seats, of whom three were exclesisatics. An Indian was also elected Senator. The tribes of Indians in the Republic form more than half the population. By the constitution, they are placed on an equality, with the descendants of the Spaniards.

#### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER. FROM THE N. YORK GAZETTE, OF PER. 3.

The packet ship Howard, Capt. Holdrege, arrived last evening from Havre, whence she sailed on the 20th of December, to which date we have received papers. The most interesting intelligence, is the ac-count of the death of the Emperor Alexander, who died at Taganrock, after a few days illness. This intelligence reached Paris, on the evening of the food of December, by a telegraphic despatch, dated from Strasburgh on the same day. His death is said to have the same day, which brought on an sched Paris, on the evening of the 18th been occasioned by a sore leg, which brought on an attack of erysipelas. The Grand Duke Constantine, now Viceroy of Poland, inherits the throne of Russia. Alexander was born 23d Dec. 1777, and ascended the throne 4th March, 1801. The Grand Duke Constantine, was born 18th May, 1779.

The accounts from London are to the 17th of December, which announce further failures, and give very gloomy accounts of the state of affairs there. A meeting was held at the Mansion House on the 14th of December, convoked by the Lord Mayor, to take into consideration the alarming situation of money matters in that city. Mr. Thomas Wilson addressed the meeting at some length, and concluded by offering a resolution approving the course intended to be pur-sued by the Bank of England, in order to relieve the existing distresses and expressing a conviction of the solidity of the bankers generally. He was followed by Mr. Baring, who approved of the proposition made by Mr. Wilson. He stated his conviction that nineteen out of twenty bankers were perfectly good, and that the embarrassments arose from panic, and no from any real distress.

Another Theatre Burnt .- The small theatre at stockholm was destroyed by fire on the 24th November. The actors and audience escaped with difficul-ty, as the fire originated under the building. A man and two women were burnt to death.

From Greece.-Letters from Greece announce the as soon as the Greek commander of the blockade of the Gulf of Lepanto learned that the Turco-Egyptian fleet was approaching the coasts of the Morea and Western Greece, he rallied all the vessels in those seas, and sailed for the Isle of Cerigo, taking care not to approach the coast of the Morea. He thus succeeded in joining the squadron under Minoulis.

Extract of a private letter, of the 4th inst. from eghorn:---"Intelligence has just reached us of the trepid Minoulis having deceived the vigilance of the proo-Egyptian fleet. He left a small part of his Turco-Egyptian fleet. He left a small part of his force in sight of the Egyptians, and sailed with the greater part towards the Gulf of Patras, so that he

Extract of a private letter of the 9th inst. from Vienna:-" We have just learned from Trieste, that some mercantile houses in that place have received intelligence of a brilliant action fought by the Greeks. give the remaining ten feed to the amount equal to intelligence of a brilliant action fought by the Greeks, what the twenty originally had; procure constant sta- on the 13th ult. near Missolonghi, in which the troops of Redschid Pacha being taken between two fires suffered a signal defeat. The Greek Admiral Miaoulis, who had received considerable reinforcements, after leaving a squadron of observation off, Navarino appeared suddenly at the height of Cape Passa, where he was in the presence of the Captain Pacha, at the moment when the latter was preparing to effect a dis-embarkation, in order to reinforce the Turkish arms

> At the late annual sitting of the French Academy the prize of 10,000 francs, for "merit and virtue," was awarded to Pierro Martin, a poor day laborer who having married a poor girl, who had three blind brothers, and an infirm father, maintained them by his labor, and would suffer none of them to ask alms. though he had three children of his own to support. He worked night and day, depriving himself of sustefell down from over exertion and want of food. The second prize, of 3000 francs, was given to a poor girl named Hermitte, who took a poor deaf and dumb child under her protection, and, without any knowledge of the methods in use, succeeded in teaching be protege to read and write. Various other rewere distributed on similar grounds. prizes for publication, conducive to n tue, were awarded to the Baron de Gerando, for a work on " Moral Improvement, or Self Education, and to the work of the late Madame Campan, " on

## DOMESTIC.

Severity of the weather .- Tuesday and Wednesday of last week were the coldest days that have been experienced in New England for several years. In Bos-

of last week were the coolest days that have been experienced in New England for several years. In Boat perienced in New England for several years. In Boat ton, the mercury in the thermometer was as low 28 13 degrees below zero. In Salem it was 17 degrees below zero. In Salem it was 17 degrees below zero. In Salem it was 17 degrees below in Gloucester, 14; in Chelmsford, 17; Concord, N. H. 26; Brattleboro', Vt. 27; Bath, Me. 27; Brunswick, 29; Hallowell, 30; Plymouth, 13; New Bedford, 10; Springfield, 18; Stockbridge, 16; at Bucksport, Me. 28 below.

Santa Fe.—It is stated in the Jackson Mississippi Gazette of December last, that several persons who set out from that place last spring on a trading adventure to Santa Fe, had returned within a few days, in good health, bringing with them a considerable number of fine looking mules though in bad order. They met with the mistortune of losing many of their mules of their return. The adventurers brought with them some gold and silver, and notwithstanding their losses, they have made a saving trip. They describe the country through which they passed, in general, as very poor, mostly prairies. They represent the natives as an indolent, ignorant, and for the most particle with the country through which they passed, in general, as very poor, mostly prairies. They cultivate no farms of miles, sheep, &c. Their mules, on being brought to this country, have to be taught the use of corn by through which they passed abounds in great plenty.

Shippereck.—The brig Somers, Frisbee, from Cronsof of the continually during 160 years after his decease.

stadt for Boston, struck on York Ledges, on Friday night last, and was entirely lost, vessel and cargo, (said to be worth from 80 to 90,000.) The captain and crew took to the boat, and after being exposed to the incle-mency of the weather five honrs, were taken up by the sloop Elizabeth, Carter, from Belfast, for Boston and landed at Gloucester on Saturday morning, all o them more or less frost bitten.

Honesty Rewarded-It is stated in the Boston Patriot that Mrs. Marshall, the old lady who sells nuts and apples on the lower floor of the State House, a and apples on the lower floor of the State Flowes, as few days since, found \$200, in bank bills, which had been dropped by a merchant's apprentice while on his way to the Treasury office. The money was adver-tised, and returned to its owner, who generously re-warded Mrs. Marshall with twenty dollars, besides making convision for an annual stipend of five dollars making provision for an annual stipend of five dollars

Stage drivers, keep your seals !- The western stage arrived at Caughnawaga, N. Y. the other night, when to the surprise of the passengers no driver was to be found. After stamping and hallooing in vain for the driver toopen the door, they, without ceremony, helped themselves out, and found that the borses had brought up regularly, the leaders having divided on the sign post. To put the matter at roat havever, a man who rode ut the matter at rest, however, a man who

up at full speed, informed them that the action reste inesman was picked up on the road three niles back. On further inquiry, it appeared, the driver had taken from his seat, and the rattling of the coach over the rough and frezen road, had prevented his cries from being heard by the passengers. He was considerably injured by the fall.—Traveller.

Attempt to Murder .- A uan belonging to Bridgeport, Con. chartered a sloop, some two or three weeks since, at Dragon, near New Haven, to go to New Jersey for a load of cysters, and from motives of economy, engaged a couple of transient men who had been loitering in that village for several days, it working the vessel to New York, where he expected other the vessel to New York, where he exceeded other help. On the passage through the sound, in the night time, the two men being below and in close conversation, the curiosity of the master was excited, and he they were forming a conspiracy to despatch him and rob the vessel, on board of which were between two and three hundred dollars. With a fortitude equal to the emergency, he stepped lightly forward and armed himself with two handspikes, which he kept by his himself with two handspikes, which he kept by his side, and continued at the helm; in a few minutes one of them presented a musket to his breast, which fortunissed fire, when he levelled the villain at his feet with one of the handspikes, and taking the musket from his hands, compelled the other to retreat. He secured the wounded robber, and on his arrival in this city, very improperly released them both, to renew their villanous schemes against society.—New York schemes against society .- New York

Murder will out!—The remains of a human body have been discovered at Paxton. Ms. in a yard of a house, about a foot below the surface of the earth, on a spot where a wood pile had usually lain. A young man disappeared from that neighborhood, nine years since, and it was reported that he had gone to the western country. The remains now discovered, exactly correspond with the missing person, in the bair, toeth, &c.

Winter Grasshoppers.—The Microcosm, a Providence, R. I. paper, of the 27th inst. says, that "Dursing the late warm weather, some days of which appeared more like June than January, a gentleman in Warwick, ten miles distant from Providence, was walking through his field, when he was surprised by the angest providence of multiples of grasshopping walking through ms new, which the appearance of multitudes of grasshoppers who the appearance to be of the size and to possess the acimation which he has observed of those insects in the month of June. The fact is stated upon the authority of a gentleman of unques

Fire .- The large and valuable Cotton Factory containing five thousand spindles, and owned by Messrs. Almy, Brown and Slaters, in Slatersville, Smithfield, was consumed by fire about 3 o'clock on Wednesday We understand that the fire was occasion ed by a furnace recently erected for warming the factory. Loss estimated at \$80,000—no inurance.

On the 11th ult. at Cartersville in Virginia, a traveller committed suicide by cutting his throat, after having attempted to destroy every thing about him which could lead to the discovery of his name. ----

Confiction.—In our recent notice of the "Religious Messenger of the Philadelphia Conference," we stated that it was printed on a royal sheet—whereas it is printed on a sheet of the super-royal size.—This mistake, though small, is one which we feel bound to correct.

All new subscribers may be furnished with a regular file of the Herald from the 1st of January 1826, until notice is given to the contrary.

In this city, Mr. Israel Lorabard, to Miss Mary Nickerson.
Mr. Edward F. Hall, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Fierce, youngest daughter of Joseph H. Fierce, Esq. Mr. Alexander Hopkins, to Miss Carbarine Vessie: Mr. Thomas Kilham, of Hillsborough, (N. 1.) to Miss Eliza B. Tileston, of Boston. Mr. John Hazelton Coy, of New Hampshire, to Mrs. Elizabeth Chesworth, of this city. Mr. William J. Wilson, of Fennsylvania, to Miss Almira B. Jones.
In Topsfield, Mr. Solomon Wildes, of Boston, to Miss Ruth Eradstreet, of the former place. In Salem, William P. Endistreet, of the former place.

In Topsfield, Mr. Solomon Wildes, of Boston, to Miss Rath Eradstreet, of the former place. In Salem, William P. Endis-cott. Esq. to Miss Mary Crowninshield. In Beverly, Mr. Ro-bert Renmons, to Mrs. Sarah Webber. In Pittsield, Mass. J. Ellery Tompkins, Esq. of the city of New York, to Miss Charlotte Thompson. In Virginia, Rev. Thacher Muire, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to Miss Aun Temple. Rev. Spelshe Woolfolk, of the Baptist Church, to Mrs. Lucy Scott. On the 18th oft. Capt. Jabez Perry, of Sandwich, to Miss Lydia Swift, of Barnstable.

## DIED.

In this city, James Morgan, aged 45—the faithful and indefatigable Captain of our City Watch—in whose death his family sustains an irreparable loss, and the city the services of a firm and useful officer.—Samuel Cobb Homer, aged 17 years, son of Benjamin P. Homer, Esq. Mrs. Eliza Woodward, 33. Caleb Strong Barstow, aged 3 months, son of Jacob and Sally Barstow. Mrs. Mehitable S. Welles, wife of Benjamin Walles, Esq. and damphier of the late Governor Sunger.

Leve and daughter of the late Governor Summer.
In Hartford, Mr. George Williams, of East Hartford, aged
17—he was killed in a fall from the new South Meeting house,



ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

MONDAY, January 30—Arrived, brigs Panther, Hoey, Mobile; Juniper, Parsons, Surinam; new brig Wolga, Foster, Bath; schs. Diedamia and Hope, Lombard, Wilmington; White Oak, Howes, Alexandria; shoop Jackson, Beverley.—Ceared, schs. Hannah and Eliza, Grozer, Philadelphia; Constitution, Spurling, Frenchmans Bay.

TUESDAY, Jan. 31—No arrival.—Cleared, ship Nautible Hoshell, London and Canton; brig Orient and Nancy.

TUESDAY, Jas. 31—No arrival.—Cleared, ship Nautilus, Haskell, London and Canton; brig Orient and Nancy, Hamhn, St. Pierres and a market; sch. Banister, Vera Cruz. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY—No arrival.—Cleared, brigs Louisiana, Cooper. Lisbon, Eagle, Growa, Martinique; sch. Polly Ridor, Mayo. Cape Haytien.
FRIDAY, Feb. 3—Arrival, brig Enterprise, Fales, New Orteans 24, Balize 18 days.—Cleared, brigs Suitana, Williams, Gibralter and a market; Pantier, Hoey, New York. SATURDAY, Feb. 4—No arrival.—Cleared, ship Shepherdess, Reed, New Orleans; brigs Rapid, Stevens, Copenhagen and St. Petersburgh; Rice Plant, Foster, Charleston; scha. Marion, Card, Fortsmooth; Carrier, Kendrick, City Point; Rabbit, Welch, Eastport; Strong, Thurlin, Newburyport; shoope Hero, Sherwood, New York; Boston, Danrell, Fortsmooth.

SUNDAY, Feb. 5-Arrised, brig George, Symons, Trini-



Messas. Eptrons,—The following lines, together with the letter which precedes them, were addressed to the late Mr. Summerfield, by Mr. Adam Miller, of Cork, in Ireland, immediately after hearing Mr. S. preach from Psalin exvi. 5, on Sunday morning the 28th of March, 1819, in Wesley Chapel, Cork.

Mu. Summervield,
My very dear Brother,—That your sermon on Sunday ing last was made a general blessing, as it was made a very particular and long to be remembered season of refreshing to my own soul, I have not the shadow of a doubt. The following lines, intended as a memento to preserve the savor of that remarkable occasion, are laid at your feet as a small tribute of bumble gratitude. That God may long preserve your valuable life, and continue to make you still more abundantly useful in the glorious cause in which you are engaged, is the sincere prayer of, Dear Sir, your ever devoted servant, and unworthy brother in the works of Christian love, ADAM MILLER. Cork, March 31, 1819.

> This vale of tears while passing through; Those cheering words be kept in view, Let them our constant thoughts employ, " Who sow in tears shall reap in joy."

We hear resounded from on high, " The soul that sinneth it shall die :" This truth alarms our guilty fears, By grace convinc'd we sow in tears.

In dread temptation's fiercest hour, Though trusting in Almighty power, In tears we sow, and inly groan, Till Christ in us his power makes known.

In tribulation's painful night, Impur'd in darkness without light, In tears we sow, distress'd we sigh Nor can we find salvation nigh.

In sore affliction's darksome gloom, Humanity's most certain doo We sow in tears, lament our fate, And calmly for deliverance wait.

When in the light of grace we see Our inpate heart's depravity. We sow in tears, and long to prove The glorious power of perfect love

When Zion's walls in ruin lie, For israel's sore distress we sigh; In tears we sow, distress'd we groan, Its desolation we bemoan.

When death's dark vale we travel through, With immortality in view, With trembling then in tears we sow, Thus ending all our grief and wo.

We reap in joy for life, who cry Salvation is through Christ brought nigh; Its fulness living faith reveals, And pardon on the conscience seale

The triumph of redeeming love, Quicken'd to see our Jesus' face, Supported by almighty grace. We reap in joy while here below,

We reap in joy his grace, who prove

Up unto Christ our head we grow The fellowship divine we prove, And autedate the joys above. We reap in joy, and loud proclaim

Our Zion's glorious state we see, And joy in her prosperity. We reap in joy in death's dread hour, And triumph o'er the monster's power:

The honors of Immanuel's name:

Exulting, shout the Saviour's name, And victory through Christ proclain Absorb'd in transport, endless, sweet,

In heaven our joy shall be complete: This shall eternity employ, Who sow in tears shall reap in joy

## OBITUARY.

MRS. MEHITABLE S. FOSS.

POR ZION'S HERALD.

ously impressed with religious subjects, till she was they are the enemies of the cross of Christ.

W. Foss, by whom she had two children; the second original conceptions possess without it." HALL. of whom they were called to part with in its infancy. This afflictive dispensation she bore with remarkabl Christian fortitude and resignation. She appeared

Mrs Foss adorned, in an eminent degree, the religion she professed, in all the social relations of life, in the church of God, and in the world. As a wife, she was kind and affectionate, and as a parent, faithful and tenderly solicitous of the welfare of her only child. She was not in the habit of making idle and impertinent visits; but when she did visit, she wassure not to let the time pass as too many do, without conversation as a parent, faithful rebukes of sin, in the most solemn declarations of God's displeasure against it, a preacher may give evidence of a disposition of good will and compassion to sinners, and certainly will, if he speaks under the influence of the power of truth. If we can indulge invective and bitterness in the pulpit, we know not what spirit we are not to him the truest and purest sources of happiness, and tenance bespoke her inward sense of eternal things.

She was industrious and prudent in superin her family concerns; but what she did, appeared to proceed not from worldly attachment, but merely from a sense of duty. If in any thing she was censurable, health, which seemed needful, and of this she was herself in some degree sensible. For months she appeared impressed with a sense of her short stay on earth; selection in thy paper, thou shalt receive the thanks and, whilst looking upon her affectionate and beloved of husband, and her only son, she would drop the tear of affection, and express her ardent wishes that her child might be kept in virtue's path, and that the richest

was to be resigned to the Divine will respecting her. gested.

In the year 1818 Mr. Foss moved from Phillips to If on

Leeds, where he still resides. On Wednesday, the 21st of December, 1825, this excellent woman resigned her soul into the hands of her dear Redeemer, without a struggle or a groan.
O! what a scene of sorrow and wo! Her husband and child around her dying bed, all drenched in tears!
Then he resigned up to God (who gave her to him) the dearest earthly comfort which he ever enjoyed.

"She closed her eyes in peace— Her spirit left the house of clay," and we trust,

> " To realms of bliss she wing'd her way, Where sighs and sorrows cease

Leeds, Me. Jan. 23, 1826.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. MEMOIR OF MISS LUCIA PATTERSON. The subject of this memoir was born in Hartland, Vt. August 23, 1800. She was under serious impressions more or less from a child, but thought she would delay repentance till a sick bed or old age, and, like Felix, would say, "Go thy way for this time," &c. The greater part of the last two years she has resided at Hartford. In the summer of 1824 she was under fit them for the buffetings of life. such powerful influences of the Holy Spirit that she at times was almost persuaded to yield herself a willing subject to Christ. But she, by beholding the walk of two young converts, who appeared zealously engaged in the cause of God for a short time and then turned back the way from whence they came, grew discouraged, and relapsed into her former state of stupidity. In August, 1825, she was seized with that alarming though flattering disorder, the consumption; and the profound skill of different physicians was baffled. On discovering one of her kind physicians to weep when leaving the room, she soon inquired of her friends what he said concerning her case; and being informed that she must die—that there was no help for her, she began to exclaim, "Must I die! must I die!" and called for her intended companion, her parents, bro-thers and sisters, and exhorted them to shun her example in putting off repentance till a sick bed; saying, in the most impressive manuer, "flee, O flee the wrath to come!" and then calling to remembrance the many solemn warnings she had slighted, said, "there is brother J. he has solemnly warned me many times, and I must see him again before I die; and must I die!" she again exclaimed. Mr. B. W. soon came and requested me to visit her; we started at six o'clock in the evening of the 13th of December, and fravelled twelve miles to see the poor soul that was about to leave the world. She was so feeble that we

were not permitted to see her until the next morning. I then told her I was happy to see her once more this side a vast eternity. She said, "I trust you see a new creature." I asked her if she was happy in God. She answered in the affirmative. I then explained to her the nature of true repentance, and reminded her of the goodness of God—though he had afflicted her, vet he had continued her reason, and given her a space for repentance; and exhorted her at the same time to be sure and dig deep, and build her house on the rock Christ Jesus. I prayed with her, and left her in a comfortable state of mind, and her friends in a flood of tears. She lingered until the 26th of December. During the latter part of her illness she frequently ex-horted her friends and acquaintance to flee the wrath to come. When her pain of body was so great that she cried out, "Lord have mercy on me," on being asked by her grandmother whether she thought God would have mercy on her, she said, "Yes, yes," and choked and died. O may this circumstance be

alarming to all the impenitent; and may the dying words of the subject of this memoir take wings through the medium of the Herald, and fly to the ends of the earth, accompanied with the power of the Holy Ghost, crying as it goes, "Shun my example! shun my example of putting off repentance till a sick bed or old age."

JOHN HAZELTINE.

MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT.

AFFECTIONATE PREACHING.

Hartford, Vt., Jan. 4, 1825.

"A preacher ought to speak to his audience as a fa-ther would talk to his children, with an affectionate tenderness. In the most awful denunciations of the divine displeasure, an air of unaffected meekness should be preserved, that while, with unsparing fidelity, we declare the whole counsel of God, it may appear we are actuated by a genuine spirit of compassion. A hard and unfeeling manner of denouncing the threatenings of the word of God, is not only barbarous and inhuman, but calculated, by inspiring disgust, to rob them of all their efficacy. If the awful part of our message, which may be styled the burden of the Lord, fable of Hercules strangling the Python in the Mrs. Foss, the subject of the following memoir, was when it is delivered with a trembling hand and falter-the daughter of Mr. Samuel Church, of Ohio. She was born in 1795, in the town of Phillips, Me. She was naturally kind and amiable, and ever obedient to are ready to sink under it. Of whom I have told you have subject of the following memoir, was when it is delivered with a trembling hand and falter-and the brain in the lullaby, and leave their poison for ever. To overcome these evils is worthy of an apotential with due weight on our nearers, it will be rance, are the worst of serpents: they reach the heart and the brain in the lullaby, and leave their poison for ever. To overcome these evils is worthy of an apotential with due weight on our nearers, it will be rance, are the worst of serpents: they reach the heart and the brain in the lullaby, and leave their poison for ever. To overcome these evils is worthy of an apotential with due weight on our nearers, it will be rance, are the worst of serpents: they reach the heart and the brain in the lullaby, and leave their poison for ever. To overcome these evils is worthy of an apotential with due weight on our nearers, it will be rance, are the worst of serpents: they reach the heart and the brain in the lullaby, and leave their poison for ever. To overcome these evils is worthy of an apotential with due weight on our nearers, it will be rance, are the worst of serpents: they reach the heart and the brain in the lullaby, and leave their poison for ever. To overcome these evils is worthy of an apotential with due weight on our nearers, it will be rance, are the worst of serpents: her parents. It is not known that her mind was seri- before, said St. Paul, and now tell you weeping, that 18 years of age. At that time she was awakened to force does that affecting declaration derive from these see her lost and undone condition by nature. She tears! An affectionate manner insinuates itself into was not long, however, under the distress of legal ter- the heart, renders it soft and pliable, and disposes it to ror. Her soul was soon set at liberty, and she was imbibe the sentiments and follow the impulse of the enabled to put her trust in the Rock of Ages. Not speaker. Whoever has attended to the effect of adong after this, she made a public profession of her dresses from the pulpit, must have perceived how faith in Christ, by submitting to his ordinances, and becoming a member of his visible church.

The purple, must have pu In the year 1814, she was married to Mr. Ephraim er over the mind, beyond what the most striking and

"There is another strain of preaching, which Christian fortitude and resignation. She appeared heartily to adopt the language of Job; "The Lord gate, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

Mrs Foss adorned, in an eminent degree, the religion she professed, in all the social relations of life, in the most seleme declarations of Code discussions NEWTON.

PARENTS' DEPARTMENT.

[COMMUNICATED.] A PARENT.

MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN. might be kept in virtue's path, and that the richest blessings of Heaven might ever accompany them. She manifested a strong attachment to the word of God, and requested her friends to read portions of it to her until her voice was lost in death. She was frequently conversed with respecting her recovery, which she al-In reflecting on the subject, I have been impres

ways considered as doubtful, and said her sole desire, which, if followed, cannot fail to have the effect sug-

If one parent has refused a child a play-thing, sugar plum, or any thing else, let the other be sure to interfere, and say, "Poor thing, it wants it and it ought to be gratified."

If a child be stubborn and wilful, and needs chastisement, and one parent attempts to inflict it, let the other by all means, interfere, with "Poor thing, it sha'nt be banged to death." In short, let parents nev-er agree in what is best to be done, and the child will know what is what, and be fitted for many

If a child offend, either by breaking a plate or it any other way, never stop to reflect, lest the temper should cool, but box its ears with a smart blow; a powerful thump on the head has a wonderful influence upon the faculties.

If a child beg for a thing which has been two or three times refused, and at length sets to crying, re-lent, and let it have the thing cried for, by all means; As your daughters grow up, let them run from home

in the evening, without knowing with whom or where for why should parents be too particular! This indulgence will fit them for several things. A good deal of whipping is by all means recom-mended: it makes children hardy, and a little shame-

less, and generally compels them to lie: but this will Follow these rules, and my word for it, children will never break their parent's hearts; for parents who have hearts to be broken will never follow them.

> ---FROM THE CONNECTICUT OBSERVER.

NEWSPAPERS. The moral and religious influence of newspapers ought to be of the best kind. They are now no merely the vehicles of intelligence, but of miscella neous selections on morals as well as other interest ing subjects. They claim to be teachers, and their instructions ought to be such as to strengthen the cause of sound doctrine and sound morality. No others are of sound doctrine and sound morality. No others a worthy the confidence or patronage of a Christian. The improvement in this respect in newspapers not avowedly religious, is pleasing. Coming as they do, familiarly into a family—enjoying often unreserved confidence—and read as they are, by a large class more extensively and frequently than any other pub-lications, it is not a matter of indifference whether they advocate the cause of truth—at least whether they contain nothing hostile to the truth. A newspaper of the opposite character, exerts an influence the more fatal, because it is unregarded. Like a man of anecdote and wit, but hostile to evangelical religion, or even to notice its sneers at piety, or at the cause of benevolence. Ought a Christian to expose his family to either of these snares?

Yet how many people who would as soon mingle poison in their children's cup, as suffer them to read the writings of Paine, or Voltaire, or Gibbon, seem not to think that in so common a thing as a newspaper, may lurk infidelity, irreligion, and a thousand foce who will resident the first them. foes who will prejudice their offspring against the re-ligion of the heart—against the institutions of the Gospel—against missions—against the principles and forms of their own denomination? With such carelessness in parents, what might he have done, with onize a country, required newspapers, who, to revoluti only the power over its ballads? And, reader, have you never found on the mantle piece in the house of a friend, sentiments in the shape of a newspaper, which would raise the blush of shame on its inmates to have you see there in the shape of a volume, purchased for the promiscuous reading of a family? That family does not reflect 'how great a matter a little fire kindleth.' Its bead, its guide, is a member of the church, and prays in the hearing of his family daily, 'Thy kingdom come,' while he brings even to the neighborhood of the domestic altar, one of the most insidious deadly foes of that kingdom. We beg pardon of ou readers if they think we have overrated the effect of such publications; but must still appeal from the decision, to the politician, who knows the subject better, and estimates their power more justly.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

MATERNAL INSTRUCTION.

That man is happy, who is taught from the cradle nothing which he must unlearn when he comes to ri-per years. The baby nonsense of the nursery too often enters into the character of the man; but when so good and wise a being as a well-educated mother, presides over the incipient stages of infant thought, the child is far on, in the high road of knowledge and wisdom. It may be true, that there have been weight on our hearers, it will be The tales of the nursery, prated by affectionate ignopowers, the charms, and the character of women:

"Firm on the scaffold she has stood, ed with a martyr's blood Besprinkled with a manyr's mood; Her voice the patriot's heart has steel'd; Her spirit glowed on battle-field; Her courage freed from dungeon's gloom The captive, brooding o'er his doom; Her faith the fallen monarch saved; Her love the tyrant's fury braved."

But it is only the moral and Christian phile who places her a divinity in the nursery.

INFLUENCE OF THE FEMALE CHARACTER.

Compare the condition and pursuits of the mass of men with those of women, and tell me on which side nent visits; but when she did visit, she wassure not to let the time pass as too many do, without conversation upon religious subjects; neither could any be long in the company, without being sensible, from her deportment and conversation, that the interests of religion, and the welfare of immortal souls, lay near her heart. But a few months previous to her decease, the writer of this memoir had an opportunity of conversing with her relative to her hopes of God and heaven. She observed, that notwithstanding she had to mourn her little engagedness in such a precious cause, yet at times she was sensible of communion with God, and could hear him say, "I will be your God, and you shall be my daughter." The constant serenity of her countenance bespoke her inward sense of eternal things. wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God." bled, not to rush into that sphere which nature has marked for him, but to move more worthily and gracefully within your own .- Thacher's Sermon.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

HYMN.

FROM POEMS FOR YOUTH, BY A PAMILY CIRCLE. Frail thoughmy young devotions be, I humbly dare look up to thee, My Father and my God! For I have felt affliction's power, And yet in sorrow's darkest hour, Have mark'd a parent's rod.

I pray not for this world's vain hope, The soul desires a larger scope,

Destin'd to live for ever; I ask not many years to live, But that in those thou will'st to give, I may forget thee never.

In every varying moment still May my whole duty be thy will, And may I meet each trial, With fortitude resign'd and pure, A spirit anchor'd to endure, And holy self-denial.

WISDOM IS THE PRINCIPAL THING.

Ask the general, what is the principal thing? he will answer, Victory, victory. Ask the gallant admiral, what is the principal thing? he will answer, The capture or the destruction of the enemies ships. Ask the proud monarch, and he will answer, More dominions.
Ask the merchant, and he will answer, Rich cargoes from afar. Ask the miser, and he will answer, More money. Ask the soldier, and he will answer, Plunmoney. Ask the soldier, and he will answer, Plunder. Ask the soldier, and he will answer, A successful voyage. Ask the farmer, and he will answer, An abundant harvest. Ask the hungry child, and he will answer, Food. Ask the ragged child, and he will answer, Fine clothes. Ask the poor child, and he will answer, A purse of gold. Ask the dunce, and he will answer, Diversions. Ask the glutton, and he will answer, Diversions. Ask the glutton, and he will say, Good living. Ask the drunkard, and he will say, Good drinking. Ask the sensualist, and he will say, Pleasure. Ask the vain, and he will say, Beauty.

My young friends, these are wrong, all wrong—not

My young friends, these are wrong, all wrong—not one of them is right. Go and ask Solomon, What is the principal thing? he will reply in a moment, Wis-THE PURE IN HEART. -AN EXTRACT.

This same gentleman, in another of his visits among he poor, met with one of his little Sabbath School holars, a little girl not six years old, who had just egun to read in the New Testament. This child being fond of singing, was auxious to possess one of the school hymn books, which the gentleman kindly pro-mised her, on condition that she would learn to read the fifth and sixth chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel within the space of a fortnight. The little girl immediately undertook the task, and having brought her two chapters to the gentleman, began to read; but when she had finished the first twelve verses, he caused her to stop in order to inquire of her which of the qualities described in the beatitudes she should desire most to possess. She paused a little, and then replied, with a modest smile, "I would rather be pure in

The gentleman asked her wherefore she should choose this blessed quality above all the rest. In rely to which, she answered to this purpose—"Sir, if I could but obtain a pure heart, I should then possess all the other good qualities spoken of in this chapter."

My little reader—Could you have made such an answer as this, I fear you could not, let me then en-

ho are described above. Little children are naturally ignorant, and their minds are dark; but when the Holy Spirit becomes beir teacher, then they are made to understand many ings of which they were before quite ignorant.

treat you to seek to be made like these holy children

SAILORS' T PRIEND.

CONSTITUTION

Of the American Sedmen's Friend Society.

forate the condition, and improve the moral and reli-gious character of seamen, by the establishment of would not. We had her sent to the hospital, where well-regulated boarding-houses, and suitable libraries and reading rooms, when practicable; Savings Banks, Register Offices, Schools of elementary and nautical instruction, by the employment of agents for carrying into effect the operations of the society in different parts of the United States, and by the use of such oth-

Art. 3. The officers of this Society, shall be a President, 15 Vice-Presidents, not more than two of whom shall be residents of the city of New York; thirty Directors, not less than 13 of whom shall be residents of New York; a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Recording Secretary, who shall be annually chosen by the Society, and who shall form a Board for the transaction of the business of the Society. They shall enact their own by-laws, supply their own vacancies, during the year, and appoint honorary of vacancies, during the year, and appoint honorary of-ficers and directors. Seven members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any

Art. 4. The officers and directors, or a quorum thereof shall ann nine, (including the Treasurer and two Secretaries,) residing in the city of New York, or its vicinity, to continue at the pleasure of the Board during the year. Five of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum, at any regularly convened meeting: they shall have the power to dispose of the funds of the Society, to appoint agents, and prescribe their field of labor, and in every other respect, to carry into effect the designs of the Institution; they shall make quarter-yearly reports of their proceedings to the Board, and a special report at any intermediate term, when Art. 5. The Board of Officers and Directors shall

meet, at least, once in three months, and a special meeting shall at any time be called, at the request, n writing, of any three members of the Board. Art. 6. The Treasurer shall give bonds, annually, o such amount, as the Executive Committee shall

Art. 7. Any charitable, or religious society, having for its object an attention to the welfare o may become auxiliary to this society, on the payment of twenty-five dollars, and by the engagement to pay

over, annually, its surplus funds into the treasury of Art. 8. Every auxiliary association shall be entitled to send a delegate to attend the meetings of the Socie-ty, and to vote at the annual election of officers and ectors. And every auxiliary association contributing one hundred dollars per annum, to the fund of the Society, shall be entitled to send a delegate to attend

the meetings of the Board of Managers.

Art. 9. The commissions of all agents shall be signed by the President or Vice-President, and countersigned by the Chairman and Secretary of the Execu-

Art. 10. No person who is employed by the Society for a pecuniary compensation, shall be a member of ard of Directors.

Art. 11. Every person paying annually into the treasury, not less than two dollars, shall be a member of this Society, and each subscriber of twenty dollars, at one time, shall be a member for life, and any subscriber, paving fifty dollars at one time, shall become a director for life.

Art. 12. The Society shall meet annually, in the city of New York, on Monday preceding the second Thursday in May, and any special meeting may be called by order of the President, or, in his absence. by one of the Vice-Presidents, at the request, in writing of ten of its members.

Art. 13. This constitution shall not be altered

without a vote of two thirds of the members present ed for this purpose; and notice of all meetings of this Society shall be given, in at least three of the daily papers of at least three of the other principal papers, of at least three of the other principal papers. Of the United three of the other principal papers, of at least three of the other principal papers. ast three of the other principal sea-

ports of the United States.

Art. 14. Nineteen members shall constitute a quorum, at any meeting of the Society.

MISCELLANEOUS

A poor woman was once asked if she had time to read the Bible? "Yes," said sire, "I take it with my food; I read a chapter in the blessed Gaspel every day when I come home to fay dinner, and it makes up for the scantiness of my meal. I sometimes here my all to record who feed me but poorly; they give self to people who feed me but poorly; they give me so little at meal-time, that I eat it in as short a time as it takes me to read the shorlest chapter in my Testa.

—But then I can but think how much better my heavenly Master provides for the wants of my soul, than my earthly one does for the body.—He knows I have but little time to take my spiritual food, and he prepares it so that a small portion will nourish me a long time." She was then asked, if she understood all that she read? "Bless your heart," answered she, "I am a poor ignorant creature, and have no book knowl-edge, but the word of God is plain enough to me in all things that I require, and I have no leisure to puzzle over what I can do without.—When I am thirsty I go to the spring and drink; I always find good cool water, but I never trouble myself to find out how far the stream runs, or whether it is clear and sweet in other

It would be well for all persons to go to the study of the Holy Scriptures, with the determination to find out and apply to their immediate necessities, the things which they really and urgently need.

BURNING OF HINDOO WIDOWS To the Editor of the Bombay Courier. Sir-I think an account of a suttee which took

sir—i finite an account of a suttee which took place in this city two evenings ago, will show you, in place in this city two evenings ago, will show you, are sometimes accompanied. Brahminee, of her own accord, had ascended the funeral pile of her husband, bones, (for he had died at a distance,) but finding the torture of the fire more than she could bear, by a view of the fire more than she could bear, by a view of the fire more than she could bear, by a view of the fire more than she could bear, by a view of the fire more than she could bear, by a view of the fire more than she could bear, by a view of the fire more than she could be for the fire more than the fire more tha ent struggle she threw berself from the flames, an tottering to a shost distance, fell down; some genul-men who were present, immediately plunged her in the river, which was close by, and thereby saved he from being much burnt. She retained her senses completely, and complained of the bauness of the pile which she said consumed her so slowly that she could not bear it, but expressed her willingness to again try it, if they would improve it; they would not do so and the poor creature shrunk with dread from the fames, which were now burning most intensely, and refused to go on. When the inhuman relations saw this, they took her by the head and heels and threw her into the fire, and held her there till they were driven away by the beat; they also took up large blocks of wood, with which they struck her, in order escape, and without help ran into the river. The people of the house followed her here, and tried to drown her by pressing her under the water; but a gentleman who was present rescued her from them, and she immediately ran into his arms and cried to him to save her. I arrived at the ground as they were bringing her this second time from the river, and I cannot describe to you the horror I felt, on seeing the mangled condition she was in; almost every incl of skin on her body had been burned off; her legs and thighs, her arms and back, were completely raw, her breasts were dreadfully torn, and the skin hanging from them in threads; the skin and nails of her fa-gers had peeled wholly off, and were hanging to the back of her hands. In fact, sir, I never saw, or ever read of so entire a picture of misery, as this poor wo-man displayed. She seemed to dread being again ta-ken to the fire, and called out to the "Ocha Sahib," Article 1. The name of this Society, shall be "The merican Seamen's Friend Society."

Art. 2. The object of this Society shall be to amelone of her relations at her instigation, sat down beside would not. We had her sent to the hospital, whenevery medical assistance was given her, but without hope of recovery. She lingered in the mest excruciting pain for about twenty hours, and then died.

The gentlemen present remonstrated against he being put on the fire a second time, but they did not like to interfere further with what they considered the

ustom of the country. I am, Mr. Editor, yours, &c. A DECIDED ENEMY TO SUTTEES.

Cure for the Lock Jaw .- A cure for the Lock Jaw as at last been discovered, and a very simple one it is. Witness the following paragraph from the New York Commercial Advertiser:

"A young lady of this city, the daughter of a professional gentleman, in consequence, we believe, of a hurt, was taken with a lock jaw. During eight days the disease baffled every effort to remove it, and the life of the sufferer was given over. By some sign, she intimated to her sisters, that she wished to hear a favorite hymn sung, (the last in Dwight's collection) a soothing influence upon her system. Soon she began to beat the time with her fingers. The sisten continued to sing several hymns, and recurring tothe favorite one, what was their astonishment—their jojtheir delight-to perceive that the lock jaw had kl her, and she faintly joined in the song! Hopes at ertained of her recovery."

Then Music with her silver sounds, With speedy help doth lend redress.—

MAGNANIMITY OF AN ITALIAN PEASANT. A great inundation having taken place in the north of Italy, owing to an excessive fall of snow followed by a speedy thaw, the river Adige carried off a bridge mear Verona, except the middle part, on which wa the house of the toll-gatherer; and who, with his whole family, thus remained imprisoned by the waves and in momentary expectation of certain destruction They were discovered from the banks stretching for their hands, acreaming and imploring succer, white fragments of this only remaining arch were continual ly dropping into the impetuous torrent. In this ex-treme danger, a nobleman, Count of Pulverini, who was spectator, held out a purse of one hundred sequips as a reward to any adventurer, who would take about and save this unhappy family. But the risk was signeat of being borne down by the rapidity of its stream, of being dashed against the fragment of its stream, of being dashed against the fragment of the bridge, or of being crushed by the falling of the heat nes, that not one of a vast number of lookers had courage enough to attempt such an exploit. peasant passing along, was informed of the promise reward. Immediately jumping into a boat, he hamazing strength gained the middle of the river, as brought his boat, under the pile, when the whole writed family safely descended by means of a rope-"Courage, (cried he,) now you are safe!" By and more strengous effort. more strenuous effort, and great strength of arm, brought the boat and family to shore. "Brave fellow (exclaimed the Count, and handing the purse to hishere is your promised recompense." "I shall net expose my life for money, (answered the peasant,) "I labor affords a sufficient livelihood for myself, my with the count of the country of the count and children:—give the purse to this poor fam which has lost all!"

A good book and a good woman are excellent thing to those who know how justly to appreciate their the ue. But there are men who judge of both only if

Some think a variety of religions as pleasing to G ligion which is true, and the God of truth cannot pleased with falsehood for sake of variety.

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FOR ZION'S HERALD.

ESSAYS ON HOLINESS. ESSAY IX.

EVILS CONSEQUENT UPON THE NEGLECT OF HOLI- We see NESS AMONG CHRISTIANS.

NESS AMONG CHRISTIANS.

1. Having exhorted Christians to go up and take full possession of their spiritual inheritance; I will now set before them some melancholy facts, which may go to enforce my exhortation, to alarm the half hearted, and induce some to lay hold on the great salvation offered them, while it is within their reach.

In the first place, as we have said before, there is no tanding still for any considerable time in religion. Thousands of believers advance in grace to a certain point, or measure of enjoyment, then pause, and recede. Beyond that point, their creed talls them they cannot go; or they do not feel disposed to go any farher at present. In times of reformation and general attpouring of the Spirit, the shallow channel of their graces is full; but they are among the first to feel a declension, when the cloud of reformation is gone by. In the experience of all such Christians, there is an habitual instability; they fluctuate between heat and cold, life and death, until they either consent to be wholly the Lord's, or entirely full away. Whenever a believer is brought to feel his need of perfect holiness, if he does not press towards this attainment, he will instability go back from his present standard of religion. believer is brought to feel his need of perfect holiness, if he does not press towards this attainment, he will interest the will interest be the does not press towards this attainment, he will interest the will interest the does not press towards this attainment, he will interest the will interest the will interest the will be ations shock you; so sensible are you of coming or their tin every thing. Bear this, then, in mind continhave been ally; You must go on to perfection, or back to perdiction. What is the cause of so much backsliding among christians? Why is their faith weakened—hope dimend—love cooled—zeal abated—humility vanished—smart set meekness gone—patience tired—joy fled—and every other grace diminished? The truth is, they did not other grace diminished? The truth is, they did not seek a perfection in these graces. Inbred sins were allowed to remain in the heart; and these tares choked the precious seed and plants of grace. It is said of Pompey, he desired the inhabitants of a certain city which he was besieging, to admit a few of his sick and wounded soldiers to their hospitality within the city: but these soldiers, when admitted, contrived to open the gates of the city, and thus were let in the whole of Pompey's army. A similar artifice is employed by our therefore ompey's army. A similar artifice is employed by our and enemy, Satan. He would have us harbor a few armal propensities; perhaps a little pride, levity, self-tirely about the same arms. Think he have a similar to the same arms. dulgence, or some other sin, which he knows will grace, or their bre unholiness may enter. Therefore, we see that one till they it attending the neglect of perfect sanctification, is, is neglect continued in, invariably produces back-

2. Holiness and happiness being inseparable, when vertently wrath, had being consequence, our measure of happiness and against the sequence, our measure of happiness also cut off fre ates. Young converts are generally very happy, brother is cause they are generally faithful to the light and der conse cause they are generally faithful to the light and conscious they have: and surely they never need to any less happy than in the first stages of the Christian life. I have known believers who have remained light. aful and happy in God, from the time of their con-bion to the end of their lives; and I am persuaded t all Christians would remain happy, did they not ax their diligence and faithfulness. But too many, convicted for perfect holiness, content themselves a convicted for perfect holiness, content themselves is what they have experienced, refuse to go forward, consequently lose much of their joy, peace, and et intercourse with God. Unwilling to "forget things that are behind, and reach forth unto the are behind, and reach forth unto the convergence of the perfect of the p gs which are before," they decline in their graces, and do me symbich are before," they decline in their graces, experience the invariable fruits thereof, viz. disdo, had the content perturbation, painful doubts, gloomy fears, the content in the post and the apost apponding under temptations, &c. Because so many strains are partially backslidden, and experience the content of the sequences above described, many sinners, have been bitter consequences above described, many sinders, posing them genuine Christians and patterns of piethink religion must be a very gloomy thing. This, his brother tweer, is a great mistake; for true religion is the three hunders. caly source of real happiness which a man can find on the mistake arises from supposing unfaithful christians are proper examples of Christianity; but there is no rule of reason to justify this mode of testing excellency. Many Christians themselves are ignorant of the sublime degree of happiness which they suppose animation is principal felicity of faithful souls. This, also, is a mistake. A solid, abiding joy,—a steady, perfect production,—constant, and deep communion with God,—this mass may be where there is little shouting, clapping, as ination. There may be much sanctification, where there is little animation; and vice versa. It may be the accepted with a less degree of the love of God it has formerly enjoyed. Hence the soul that is formerly their delight, is now a burden almost inable. There may be, at times, a little faith in exception. arce of real happiness which a man can find on ions with able. There may be, at times, a little faith in exec, a small glimmering of hope, a faint expectation aching heaven at last; but how stinted is their ment, while in a state of relapse from God! Even or can comforts are not sanctified as they were, nor they are not so happy in the company and felsays of aports.